THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,689—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th ,,	EGYPT	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MEDINA	12358
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOOLTAN	9651
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
26th ,,	MALOJA	12431		
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOREA	10890
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MARMORA	10000
30th ,,	MEDINA	12358		

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, onday of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on boad the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Lahore	6813	----	—	9 July*	-----
City of Paris	9200	----	—	20 July†	
City of Manchester	5851	----	—	23 July	-----
City of York	7800	----	13 July	31 July*	
Newby Hall	4388	----	20 ,,	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	26 ,,	18 ,,	7 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	5533	30 ,,	22 ,,	12 ,,	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	
City of Lahore	6873	21 ,,	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall. The Newby Hall is "B" class.

* Sailing at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave rule.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7513	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.25 Sept,	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8400	5 Oct.	Marseilles 13 Oct.	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 ,,	Marseilles21 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ,,	Naples.....8 Nov.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	Marseilles16 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5562	8 Nov.	.....	2 Dec.
City of Benares	9973	30 ,,	Marseilles, 13 Dec.	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.		2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	821	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	802
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	11th July	9 a.m.	
Linga	285	Friday	12th July	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 2185 tons, on Thursday, 11th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomeran.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charnar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 13th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

6th July, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 653 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON-CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	7930	E. Dannecker	8th July.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. 12, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINISTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed-room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, 38, Bishopsgate, London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :

4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :

103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingures and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that

QUALITY FOR QUALITY

there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In General Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE.—A remedy far superior to all chlorodynes on the market. An invaluable and extremely palatable remedy in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and all Stomach derangements. Re. 1 per bottle only.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) An extraordinarily successful remedy in all female disorders. Highly recommended in all cases of suppressions and irregularities, etc. Guaranteed harmless. Rs. 3 only. Female Pills (mild) Re. 1 only.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An unrivalled and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing and removing all stains from the teeth, strengthening the gums, arresting and preventing decay, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. Annas 4 per pot.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC has always proved successful in all skin diseases, even where all others have failed. Annas 8 per pot.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An extremely popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy cure of even the most obstinate urethal discharges. Rs. 3 only.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supplies all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and delivers same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES
4	BARTLETT PEARS
4	APRICOTS
4	GREENGAGES
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3	STEWED PRUNES
1	BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses f Italy nd France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER,"
ARRIVED on 5th July, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.
Home Street, Bombay, 5th July, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 643 of 1911.

BOODAN CASSUM.....Plaintiff.
v
1. MARIAMBAI, widow of ABDUL RAHIM JAFFER
2. BEGUMBAI, widow of KALI HUSSEIN
3. CASSUM HUSSEIN, of Bombay, all residing at Sarung Street without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of February, 1912. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of DAWAL JAFFER, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 25th day of July, 1911, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs BEJONJI MUNCHERJI CHOKSY, and NAGARSHA MUNCHERJI CHOKSY, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and to same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground demised under an Indenture of Lease dated 16th April, 1910, situate at Khetwadi Back Road, in Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other adjoining land under Old Nos. 422, 164, &c., New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077, 14078, Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10, 9 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587, together with the buildings standing thereon, which are assessed under D Ward No. 2138, Street No. 7, and all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Falkland Road with Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Jainabai Abdul Husein Heptulla, on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Back road, and on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Jamsetji Dubash.—Dated this 5th day of July, 1912.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from
PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BEST FLAX CANVAS
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SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
1¼ hour {TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY.} 1½ hour
7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.
CHIEF ATTRACTION
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs. 50,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent. and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hammam Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
CHURNI ROAD.

A FINE FUND OF FASCINATING FEATURES.
THIS WEEK.
THE FAITHFUL MINSTREL
GRAND NEW COLOURED FILM.
SHADOW AND SUNSHINE.
A Story of Black and White.
REVIEW OF NATIONAL
RESERVES by H. M. KING GEORGE.
HER GOLDEN LOCKS.
FOOLSHEAD JEALOUS.
A pair of very Comic Films Cleverly Acted.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc!

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000 000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soarabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yololo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Ootram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
M. IGARASHI,
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Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Re. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '32 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—if of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY:—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WANTED immediately, CHARGE NURSES, Qualified in Surgical and Medical Work. Apply with terms and testimonials to J. B. PETIT, Honorary Secretary, 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, MANAGER, for an up-to-date Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. Applicants must be thoroughly conversant in both Spinning and Weaving departments and to have a good knowledge of Indian Cotton and labour. Apply with copies of testimonials, and salary expected, to—
"X," care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An UNDERGRADUATE (P. E. or Inter), as GENERAL CLERK. Hindu preferred. Salary Rs. 50.
Apply Box No. 9, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

POONA SEASON.—Beautiful BUNGALOWS TO BE LET. Also LANDS and BUNGALOWS FOR SALE. Apply,
J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.
Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

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FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.
Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

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FOR SALE.—A RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA, in good condition, with BAY WALER HORSE 16'2, aged, steady in harness. The turn out Rs. 700.

SMART RUBBER TYRED BUGGY, in first class condition, with BAY WALER HORSE, 15'3, 6 years old, a good trapper and quiet and reliable in saddle, a good jumper. The turn out Rs. 900.

A COTTAGE PIANO, manufactured for Messrs. Rose and Company, for India, and purchased new from that firm about 6 years ago. In perfect condition. Rs. 400.

A handsome four panel folding carved blackwood SCREEN. Cost Rs. 100 a few months ago. Rs. 80.

A handsome Dulcephone, (Gramaphone) with fluted BRASS HORN. An exceptionally sweet toned instrument, with about 100 records in books. The lot Rs. 200. Apply.
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Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab.

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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
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1 Rolling Machine.
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1 Litho Press incomplete.
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Green Street, Fort.

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J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in the Oart, called Garwady, at Mahim, and in the New Salt Batty Ground, on Ferguson Road, Worli.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Wamanrao Bhai Thakur and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of December, 1911, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 7th day of July, 1912, at 4-30, in the afternoon, on the premises, described in the first schedule hereunder written the right, title and interest of the said Mr. Wamanrao Bhai Thakur, in the undermentioned immoveable properties, as the mortgages thereof and in the principal sum of Rs. 30,000 and the arrears of interest thereon secured to him by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of June, 1911 and expressed to be made between one Mr. Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff of the one part and the said Mr. Wamanrao Bhai Thakur of the other part.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or oart called Garwady with the plantation of cocoanuts and other trees and dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the south side of Maharee Street at Mahim in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay. Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 567 and Collector's New No. 4466, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 1-69 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 57, and containing by admeasurement 11246 and 4-9ths square yards and is bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the oart of Manecksbai widow of Bomanjee on or towards the West by public passage on or towards the North by the public passage and partly by the said oart of Manecksbai and on or towards the South by a thoroughfare.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of New Salt Batty ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Fergusson Road, Worli outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 19560 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 275, 309, 357 and 358, New No. 12273 and New Survey Nos. 12-2763 1A, 2A 2764 and 1A, 1B 3142 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 1063 (1) (2) (3) and (4) and Street, Nos. 68, 68 (a) and 68 (b) and (c) and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by the Salt Batty ground now or formerly partly belonging to Dadabhai Habbaji and partly to Mahomed Sayed Gurrabhai, on or towards the West by swamp ground, on or towards the North by the Salt Batty ground, now or formerly of Bhasker Gangaji and on or towards the South by the Salt Batty ground, now or formerly of Dadabhai Habbaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys of the mortgagee at 13 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of Messrs. Javeri and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1912 at 4 p. m. (S. T.) at their Sales Rooms 21 Meadows Street, Fort, the following mill machinery:—
For William Dickinson and Sons Looms.
2 complete sleys for 28" Reed space looms each consisting of sley guards, sley plates, shuttle guide, box ends, etc., complete fitted up with accessories.
2 complete sleys for 32" Reed space looms as above.
37 complete sleys for 36" 38" 42" 46" 48" 52" and 58" Reed space looms as above.
For William Dickinson and Sons and Millan and Millo Looms.
3 expanding wraithes for sizing machines 400 dents.
For William Dickinson and Sons and Millan and Millo warping machines.
6 front expanding combs 510 dents for working machines.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July, 1912.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
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Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

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Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

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LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grea

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room, sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, writing, dressing and wash-stand tables, chest-of-drawers, cupboard, sad chairs, phonographs, iron safes, &c.

By order of the consignee—
17 cases each 8 doz. Hampsoled shoes white.

By order of the consignee—
17 cases sauvie wines.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of R. M. Hiramanek, an Insolvent—
1 oboaized grand cottage piano, by Zeitter and Winkelmann Braunenweig (imported by Saundy and Co.), in good order.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Liquidator the Bombay and Hajiz Steam Navigation Co. India, Ltd. a lot of brass boiler fittings, copper a brass screws, tubes, maps, blows, empty paint hose tubes, watercans, boiler tubes, dies and taps bolts, and nuts, gauge glasses and brass Syphon tubes, cotton waste, brass pieces, compass and line lever, hammers, chisels, ropes, etc.

By order of the Executors of the late Mesr. J. E. Addyman one lot of winter and summer apparels consisting of flannels and Cashmere suits, dress suits, shirts, ties, collars, vests, coats, trousers, one pair of horse-er stretcher by Lesoch and Mooney, leather and steel-english trunks etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as cane chairs, rocking chair, cupboard, ping pong table, new Japanese writing desks and albums, brass and iron double bedsteads, carpet, William Typewriter, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted minature brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred panguin office shigram in good order.
1 very handsome bay Arab Gelding, 6 years old, 14-3 high in excellent condition, splendid saddle horse and said to be trained to harness.

A certificate of soundness goes with the horse and he is also insured against death. The Insurance policy can be given. Period what as the owner has no further use for him.
1 bay waler horse, 15-1.
1 grey waler horse, 15-1.
1 black stud-bred mare, 7 hands, 8 1-2 years.
1 8-10 H. P. single cylinder, 4 seated.

De Dion motor car, new tyres in good working order.

The property of the late Mr. Pestanji J. Shroff.
1 hand-some strong built glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

AUCTION SALE of contents of Crockery Shop at Godown.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Jhaokla Street, Crockery Bazar, and at Barden Gully, at the corner of Essaji Street, opposite Bapdeo Temple, by order of the mortgagees Mr. Shewjibhai Dassam, and on account and risk of the morgagors Moolm Hoosein Cullian, an adjudged insolvent, all the stock-in-trade furniture of the shop and godown consisting of ice proof glasses, chimneys, hurricane lamps, enemelwares, burners, glass plate, bowls, fancy cups and saucers, salt celler, lamp shades fountains by Ditmar, glasshades, hurricane globes, glass jars, gas burners, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1912.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT. Mutton gramfed from Rs. 5 to As. 6 per lb.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 10 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 2½ per lb.
Liver As. 2½ per doz.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Soup Bone As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Rounds. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Hump from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Tongue from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Ribs As. 1½ per lb.
Honey from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per pair.
Bholi from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 5 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 3 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 2 to As. 6 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As 12 to Rs. 2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) nil.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 12 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 8 to Re. 1 per seer.
Peaches from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per doz.
Mangoes (Common) nil.
do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs 2 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas as. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As.1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 2 to As 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from Ps. 6 to As 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans As. 24 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) As. 1 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 1-2 each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-4 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 4th July to 6 a.m. on the 5th July :—

PLAGUE RETURNS.

	Attacks.	Deaths.	total Mortality
A	4	2	6
B	1	2	17
C	1	1	22
D	1	0	7
E	0	0	22
F	1	0	8
G	0	0	8
Hospital.....	0	1	8
Total ...	8	6	98
This day last year	5	6	86

CHOLERA RETURNS.

Cholera returns up to 6 a. m. yesterday were as follows :—

Sections.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Middle and Lower Colaba.	0	0
Chuckla	3	2
Umarkhadi	1	1
Dongri	2	2
Bhuleshwar	0	0
Kumbharwada	0	0
Girgaum	1	0
Walkeshwar	0	0
Taswadi	1	1
Second Nagpada	1	1
Total ...	9	7

Inspector Canty of the Bombay Police was found to be suffering from cholera yesterday, and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, where his condition is reported to have improved.

There are three other European patients, including a lady in the same hospital, and they are reported to be progressing favourably.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—June 11, at Myrtle Villa, Seabrook, Hythe, Kent, the wife of the Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, Chaplain to the Forces, of a son.

CHICHESTER—June 12, at Brighton, the Countess of Chichester, of a son.

TEAGUE—June 16, at 19 Chesterton Gardens, W., the wife of Lionel E. S. Teague, I. F. S., of a son.

NOATH—June 16, at 2 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S. W., the wife of Col. Burdrigge North, C. B., M. V. O., of a daughter.

TREVELYAN—June 17, at East Grange, Rosmead Avenue, Kenilworth, Cape Colony, the wife of Capt. Henry Trevelyan, B. E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HUGGINS—GRIESON—June 18, Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby Glenn Huggings, C. B., D. S. O., late 41st Pioneers Indian Army, son of the late Horatio James Huggins Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, to Margaret Rose, widow of Gilbert Frederick William Grierson, and daughter of the late John Eaton MacLeod Wylie.

WHEELER—LLOYD—June 19, at the Minister, Wimborne, by the Rev. J. Wheeler, Rector of Hampreston, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev Philip Loyd, cousin of the bride, James Norman Wheeler, M. B., B. C. Cantab., of Bingby, eldest son of Rev. J. Wheeler and Mrs Wheeler, of Hampreston to Mableen Annie Kirkman (Nancy) Loyd, only daughter of Capt. Edward Kirkman Loyd, formerly of the 28th Regt. (1st Gloucesters), and Mrs. E. K. Loyd, of the Old House, Wimborne.

DEATHS.

GREIG—June 17, at Bloemfontein, South Africa, Philip Sefton Grieg, captain, Royal Engineers, eldest son of C. L. P. H. Grieg, late Royal Artillery, aged 34.

GLYNN—June 7, at 136 Cromwell Road, S. W., after a long illness, Lieut.-Col. Thomas George Holbery Glynn, aged 73.

LITTLETON—June 19, at 59 Warwick Square, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Algernon Charles Littleton, aged 69.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions; High Court, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket "A" team vs. the Elphinstone College; "B" team vs. New High School.

Harwood League Football: Bombay Athletics Club vs. R. A. T. A., Cooperage.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Ne de pugnes in alieno negotio" ["Do not quarrel about other people's business"]—Latin proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Salsettee" leaves Bombay harbour to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-30	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	8-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	Uncle Sammy .....Holzmann
Overture	Zampa .....Herold
Selection on	Popular Songs .....Stephen Adams
Valse	Gold and Silver .....Lehar
Dance.....	In the Shadows.....Finck
Selection	The Dollar Princess Leo Fall
Two Step	Silver heels .....Moret

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Batt. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Spanish March...	A Bunch o'Roses.....Chapi
Valse	Peyrue .....Zulueta
Intermezzo	Hortensee .....Macbeth
Selection	The Quaker Girl .....Monckton
Gavotte	Confidences .....Wesly
Selection	Irish Airs.....Godfrey
Valse	Casino Tanse .....Gung'l
Two Step	Monstruck .....Monckton

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—The Pleasant Sunday Evening meeting to-morrow at 9 p. m. will be addressed by Mr. A. C. Harte. His subject will be "The Song of the Ages." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.—Under the auspices of the Mazagon Institute, Mr. V. Fonseca will deliver a public lecture on "How to become great" to-morrow at 11 a. m. (S. T.) in the Anthony D'Souza's School, Mazagon. Mr A. B. Carvalho will preside.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Classical Association, Bombay Branch, at St. Xavier's College, on Wednesday, at 6-30 p. m. Rev. A. Aillinger, S. J., will read a paper on "Latin—the future Esperanto of the cultured world."

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Association will be held at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, on July 8th, at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) when Rev. Father A. Vaeth, S. J., will deliver an address on "The Old North-Konkan Poets, the predecessors of Bombay." Principal J. N. Fraser will preside.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During June the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,831. Among them the number of new admissions was 555; classified as stated :—Bhattias, 33; Vanias, 101; Brahmins, 124; Lohanas, 16; and other castes 281; total 555. The average daily attendance was 94.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Prof. L. Peltier B. A., B. Sc., will deliver a public address on "The University of Paris in the past and in the present." To-day at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Mr. C. M. Cursetjee B. A., bar-at-law. will preside. The senior class of the Students' Brotherhood will meet to-morrow at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., will conduct the class and will expound the French Revolution.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. W. Willis, residing at Matchin's Hotel, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 180 from his room during his absence, between 6-15 and 7-45 a. m. on Thursday.—Mrs. Mopnar, residing at Sion road, reports the theft of ornaments and clothes valued at Rs. 147 from her room, which she left in charge of her servant, on the 29th ultimo. The servant is also missing.—Nursey Hunsraj, residing at Chinch Bunder, reports that his nephew Jivraj Kaliaji, aged about ten, was returning home from school on Thursday evening when an unknown Hindu induced him to part with a gold chain valued at Rs. 200 on the pretext of giving him toys—Lieut.-Col. Meyer, Principal of the Grant Medical College, reports the theft of eight lead weights, valued at Rs. 162, attached to an iron chain, which was fixed to a gas meter. On the 29th ultimo, the chain broke and the weights fell to the ground. The next day, the weights were picked up and placed in the college room whence they were missed on Tuesday.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The progress that has been made in the development of the cinematograph has placed it in the front rank as an educational asset, for what kindergaten studies now are to children, the cinema seems to have become to the adult, as a record, represented in real life as it were, of historical and classical events which leave an indelible impression on the mind. The Excelsior is now exhibiting one of the longest films that has been put on the screen in this city, nearly a mile in length, entitled "The Mysteries of Paris," which illustrates with remarkable and interesting accuracy the well known story of Eugene Sue, in which slum life in Paris was first introduced to the European public. The record of the cinema story appears to have carefully secluded from the series of pictures anything of a nature that would raise the indignation of "Mrs. Grundy" or her devotees. In the staging of the play, the best histrionic talent appears to have been employed, while the pictures seem to be photographic representations of the actual scenes sought to be depicted. The usual comic items precede and follow the piece de resistance above described, which contribute to one of the best programmes yet exhibited, and should attract large audiences during the week ensued. The attension of the regular patrons is drawn to the fact that henceforth there will be only two shows every night : 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11 30 p.m. till further notice.

A GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

This week's programme at the America-India picture show is one that provides plenty of variety. "The Faithful Minstrel" is a floe coloured film which will delight all by its vivid colouring and its charming simplicity. "Shadow and Sunshine" is another sweetly and soothingly pathetic story. The review of the National Reserves by H. M the King is the latest topical subject and will prove most interesting. Foolshead, the prince of fun-makers, makes his appearance again this week, and there is no doubt he will keep the audience laughing to the end.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF.

(Statement of Operations upto the 30th of June.)

Total contributions ..... Rs. 237-73-10-11
Total Grants voted..... Rs. 317-05- 0- 0
Total despatch of bay upto 30th June 1912 exceed three crores of lbs. of hay.

The Managing Committee desire to acknowledge the very satisfactory arrangements made by the General Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I. Railway for the despatch of hay during the month of June.

	Rs.
For cattle Relief	Rs 257,755
For Human Relief	Rs. 59,650
For Wells	Rs. 5,000
	Rs.
Kutra	25,650
Punch Mahals	53,410
Ahmedabad Districts	51,500
Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies.....	45,500
Kathiawad (through Political Agents Jhalawad, Gohilwa's, Hallar Prants and Superintendent Managed Estates	5,750
Native States	40,450
Cutch	Rs. 21200
Other Native States	Rs. 19-50
	40,450
Broach Districts.	
For Jamboser and Wagbra Talooks	10,000
Co-operative Credit Societies.....	1 000
Ahmednagar	2 000
Help in various parts not included above	29,345
Wells in Kathiawad	3,500
Total.....	3,17,905

On the 4th of July the Committee had only Rs. 4,500 unspent.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "India," July 5.

THE P. and O Co's mail steamer "India", with the English mails of the 21st ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, broughts the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

McManns, Mr. G.
Tallack, Mr. L. G. C.
Lake, Lt. B. C.
St. Clair, Capt. Hm. C. H.
Green, Mr. R.
Strong, Mrs. H. G. child and infant.
Mrs. Strong's ayah.
Evans, Mr. R. J.
Berlin-r, Mr. A. and Mrs.
Mrs. Hepper's ayah.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Milner, Major E. F.
Carne, Mr. E. D N.
Arcnbald, Mr. W. A.
Buyers, Mr. W. A.
Ritchie, Capt. A. E.
Calvolouesi, Mr. G.
Wilkins, Mr. F. D.
Patwardhan, Mr. V. C.
Beresford Ash, Lt. D.
Heron, Mr. A. C.
Summers, Lt. S. H.
Wetherall, Lt. S. H.
Clay, Major, N. S. B.
Galry, Capt. V. A. M.
Douglas, Rev. J.
Leong, Mr. Y. K.
Alexander, Mr. J. A.
Reid, Mr. H. W.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette, July 6.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Allen, Mr F C
Atkinson, Mr C M
Amner, Miss
Brett, Mr E A De
Bull, Capt G S
Barbrook, Mr L G
Bickford, Maj
Bleeck, Dr A W G
Baird, Mr H
Bell, Mr C F
Bell Mr H J
Bonasson, Mr J
Brett, Mr E A De
Bull, Capt G S
Corbett, Mr G
Collins, Mr H S
Cumberledge, Maj A F
Cunningham, Maj F G
Cairnes, Mr W E P
Connolly, Mr Vincent
Cunningham, Maj F G
Dalgety, Maj H B
Daubeny, Mr A C
de Castrillo, Marquis
Dresser, Mr H J
Duethy, Mr G W
Dasidson, Mr
Dun e, Mr A M
England, Mr and Mrs J and child
Enstace, Capt H
Engineer, Dr Miss
Finday, Mr T
Flower, Mr E H
Friend Mr F C
Gibbs, Mr and Miss H P
Gibson, Mr H M
Garth, Mr W
Hamilton, I C S Mr W S
Hoste, Mr R D
Holmes, Maj G V and Mrs
Hasan, Mr Yakub
Hamilton, Mrs K G
Kensington, Hon Mr Justice A
Khan, Mr M F
Knowlton, Mr H T
Lochmatter, Mr
Lindsay, Miss
MacHutchin, Mr C
Muir-Mason, Mr W
Mankilow, Mr A H
McClure, Mr D S
Marsden, Maj R T
Mercer, Mr C H L
Nicholl, Mrs R E
Nicholls, Mr W G
O'Malley, Mr T F
Perrin, Mr
Pilcher, C B Maj-Genl T D
Provis, Mr. C G
Perron, Mr
Rocke, Capt C A
Raven, Maj A W N
Roberts, Mrs N
Rossiter, Mrs B
Rees-Mogg, Capt G
Reynolds, Mr G B
Ross Cuthbert, Mr and Mrs
Schroeder, Mr
Scott-Smith, I C S, Mr H
Smith, Mr G D
Stephens Mr Byng
Sydney Smith, Mr A and Miss
Taylor. Maj G A C
Temple, Mr J
Traylen. Mr
Vivian, Capt T
Waite, Mr W E Durham
Watson, Capt W L
Wills, Mr E V
Wright, Capt and Mrs J M
Zoller, Mr F.

Per s. s. "Scindia," July 8.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia' is due to arrive here on the afternoon of the 8th instant with the following passengers :—

Mrs. Coke & infant
Mr. Cottam, Mrs. Cottam and infant.
Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw and infant.
Mr. Halliwell.
Mr. Terpenny.
Lt. T. R. Umbers.
Mr. H. Whyte.
Mr. Marshall.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Programme for Monday's Meeting.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday next :—

New Members :—

New additional members will make the oath or solemn affirmation and take their seats.

Questions asked by honourable members and the answers thereto :—

(A list of questions and answers is printed separately and laid on the Council Table.)

Presentation of the Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1912-1913 :—

Bills :—

1. A Bill for the Registration of Charities—Second Reading. (Vide item 1 under Head VII.)

2. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878—Second Reading (Vide item 2 under Head VII.)

3. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898—First Reading.

4. A Bill to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912—First Reading.

Motions of which notice has been given :—

By the Honourable Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar. Amendments in Bill No. II of 1911 (a Bill for the Registration of Charities), namely.

By the Honourable Sir Richard A. Lamb, K C S I., C I E, I.C.S., amendments in Bill No. IV of 1912, (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.)

By the Honourable Mr. Raghunath Pandureng Karandikar. Amendments in Bill No. IV of 1912 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.)

Discussion of matters of general public interest :—

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

That the Governor in Council may be pleased to enquire whether under the present conditions of the Toddy Traffic, the licensed vendors of toddy in the Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District can sell pure and undiluted toddy without loss in their business and to make such alterations in the conditions as to enable them to retail pure toddy at moderate rates.

Resolution by the Honourable Sardar Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Fagirdar of Ichalkaranji.—

This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the restrictions imposed by section 85 of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code on holders of alienated villages in which there exist hereditary Patel and accountant in the matter of receiving their dues on account of rent or land revenue direct from the inferior holder be removed by repealing section 85 of the Land-Revenue Code or if that is not possible to order that the revenue of alienated villages should be recovered by the processes mentioned in section 150 of the Land-Revenue Code without it being necessary for the Inamdar to apply for assistance.

Resolution by the Honourable Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad.—

That in view of the great and growing demand for trained teachers in Urdu Schools, in all parts of the Presidency, Government should be pleased to establish an Urdu Training College, at an early date.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar.—

That the Governor in Council may be pleased to give his attention to the betterment of the status capacity and remuneration of the Village Police.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.—

That the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint a special officer to enquire about the causes of the increase of crime in the District of Kaira and the suitability of preventive measures which are now being used to repress it.

Resolution by the Honourable Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Konher Rodda.—

That the Governor in Council may be pleased to include the appointments of the Deputy Educational Inspector in the Bombay Provincial Educational Service.

Papers to be presented to the Council :—

Further Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1911 (A Bill for the Registration of Charities).

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IV. of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act. 1878).

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1574, dated the 23rd May, 1912.—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1648, dated the 7th June, 1912.—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Law, 1912.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1669, dated the 8th June, 1912.—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1707, dated the 13th June, 1912.—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law, further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1758, dated the 18th June, 1912.—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Law, 1912.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1784, dated the 20th June, 1912.—Returning, with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Medical Law, 1912.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1802, dated the 24th June, 1912.—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Khoti Settlement Amendment Law, 1912.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

5th Sunday after Trinity.—7th July.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Tours in F. Hymns—272, 165, 315, 273. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford M B flat. Hymns 218, 282, 537. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy : Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 8 a.m. Matins; 8-45 a. m. Holy Communion ; 5-15 p. m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist ; 10 a.m., Parade Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—7-30 a.m., Tuesdays and Holydays, Holy Eucharist. Daily 8 a. m. Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev. C. W. Thorne, M. A ; Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M. A.; Rev. T. W. Sharpley, B. A., Marathi, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi ; Gujerathi, Rev. Luxmon Hari. Licensed Readers—English, Mr. F. Anderson, M. A., J. P. ; Mr. F. J. Clark ; Marathi, Mr. S. N. Athavle, B.A., LL. B., J.P., Dr. Lemuel L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M. ; Gujerathi, Mr. Vinaram Das Parekh. Sunday Services—English, 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi, 9-30 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 1st and 3rd Sunday, Holy Communion; 2nd Sunday, Missionary meeting. Gujerathi, 2-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon N B—Daily Services, Bible Classes, Sunday's Schools and other meetings are held in connection with the respective congregations.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G. ; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin ; Churchwardens : Hindustani, Vacant ; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu) ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu) ; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil) ; 3-30 p. m., Sunday School ; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—Services are discontinued pending further notice.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev. P Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins; 10 a.m. Sunday School at Lower Parel ; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and sermon. Preacher : Rev. P. Eykyn.

S. Nicolas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Lacey, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service —Daily 7-45 pm.

Holy Trinity Church, Horuby Road. Clergy ; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE BRITISH FRANCHISE.

HOME.

In the Commons, Mr. J. A. Pease asked leave to introduce the Franchise and Registration Bill and explained the chief changes which the Bill would effect. The proposals were severely criticised by Mr. F. E. Smith. Mr. Arthur Henderson intimated that if amendments to include franchise for women were not accepted in committee, he would vote against the Bill on third reading. Several private members took part in the debate, and the motion for leave to bring in the Bill was agreed to by 274 against fifty. The main provisions of the Bill can be summarised thus:—Plural voting and property qualification to be abolished. No man to have more than one vote. Right to vote to be based on residence or occupation; qualifying period in both cases, six months. Qualifying age for all men, twenty-one years. Peers to be given votes. University seats to be abolished. Revision courts and revising barristers to be superseded by the hearing of voters' claims in county courts. Penalty for plural voting, fine of £300 or one year's imprisonment, with seven years' disfranchisement. The Bill, Mr. Pease calculated, would add to the present register perhaps 2,500,000 voters, but it removes 525,000 plural voters and about 49,000 university voters. If women are qualified to vote—a matter which Mr. Pease said would be left to the discretion of the House of Commons—about 10,500,000 voters would be added to the register. Mr. Pease gave a pledge on behalf of the Government to follow this Bill by a Redistribution Bill, but they argued that the Franchise Bill should be passed into law first.

By command of the Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a service was held in the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor, on June 15, at midday. As the weather was fine, a procession was formed and passed from the Castle to the chapel, and was watched by a great number of spectators. It is understood that a service and procession of this kind is to be held each year.

Queen Alexandra has sent the following message to "General" Booth at Hadley Wood:—"Have heard with the greatest distress of the heavy and sad trial which has deprived you of the light of day, but feel sure that, with God's help, you will still continue the good and noble work which has been a blessing to the whole world.—Alexandra."

At the time named for the Insurance Act to come into operation approaches the opposition of various sections of the community is becoming more marked. Much support is being given to the meeting organised by the Servants' Tax Resisters' Defence Association, to be held in the Albert Hall on June 27, and the farmers, in many counties are holding meetings to denounce the Act. It would seem that absence of opposition in some cases is due to ignorance of the effect of the measure. Sir Francis Blake speaking at a meeting of the Northumberland County Council, at which the Duke of Northumberland presided, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, said that the Parliamentary Committee was struck by the apathy and ignorance which prevailed with regard to the Act.

The "Times" parliamentary correspondent states that the Government intend this session to proceed far enough with their Franchise and Registration Bill to allow of a woman suffrage amendment being moved in committee, in accordance with Mr. Asquith's pledge to the suffragists last November. It is believed in Ministerial circles that a division on such an amendment would result in a disastrous blow to the cause of woman suffrage, and in that case the subject would be finally disposed of so far as the present Parliament is concerned.

Lord Selborne was the principal speaker at a Welsh Church Defence meeting held at Llandudno on June 15. It was said that Wales was a nation, but was not Ireland a nation? Yet in the Home Rule Bill there was a clause by which Ireland could not even, if it wished, establish a Church. On what conceivable principle, therefore, could it be said that it was the right of a nation to disestablish a Church in one country and not the right of a nation to establish it in another? A great trust rested upon Churchmen in the matter of a trust inherited from their forefathers. If they failed in their duty, they might erect upon Snowden a monument and inscribe upon it these words:—"These endowments of the Church in Wales were given by our forefathers to the service of God. In the sixteenth century Henry VIII. took all he could and gave it to his friends. In the twentieth century Mr. Lloyd George took all he could get and gave it to his friends. Fourpence out of every shilling was left for the service of God in a perpetual memorial of the Liberal Government."

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain invited the members of the West Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association to a garden party on June 15 at Higbury. The weather was fine during the greater part of the afternoon, and there was a large attendance. The visitors were received by Mrs. Chamberlain and Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain spent a large portion of the earlier part of the day in the grounds, but he did not feel strong enough to meet his guests, and was not seen by more than one or two of his old friends.

The "Times" parliamentary correspondent states that there was a difference of opinion in the Ministry as to the way in which Ulster should be treated, and the proposal had been considered whether she should ultimately be allowed to take a plebiscite to decide whether she would come in under the Home-Rule Bill or not. The rejection on June 18, of Mr. Agar-Robartes's amendment for the exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule Bill is regarded by the Nationalists as the passage out of a danger zone. The general feeling among Liberals is that the question of Ulster is now settled so far as the Bill is concerned.

On June 15, a woman named Mary Cusack was removed from her house to the Loughrea Workhouse infirmary suffering from severe injuries caused by revolver shots. It is said that shots were fired into a bedroom in which the woman and her husband, who have only been married a few days, were sleeping. The police have arrested Michael Kilroy, a relative of the injured woman. He was taken before a magistrate and remanded. Mrs. Cusack is said to be in a critical condition.

A shooting outrage is reported from Daugh, near Listowel, in the County Kerry. It is stated that a party of armed men attacked a dwelling-house about noon on June 13, and fired shots through some of the windows. They afterwards smashed all the windows in the back of the house with sticks.

Before Mr. Justice Boyd and a County Dublin jury, Patrick Donnellan and Thomas Sullivan were charged on June 19 with having fired at and wounded a farmer named John Hynes at Broadford, County Clare, on March 1, 1911. The case for the Crown was that Hynes took some grass land and became unpopular, and that he was shot at and wounded by the prisoners as he was going to his home. The jury, after half an hour's absence, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

Two meetings to consider the religious aspect of the women's movement were held on Wednesday, at the Queen's Hall. A letter was read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he urged that greater attention should be given to the deeper questions affecting women. There have been further scenes of violence by suffragists. In Dublin, eight women were charged last week, with breaking the windows of Government buildings. In London, Mr. Asquith was assailed, and a meeting in Devonshire House disturbed.

An action brought by Mr. Harold Hodge, editor of the "Saturday Review" against Mr. Abel Chapman, joint author of "Unexplored Spain," was settled before Mr. Justice Darling in the King's Bench Division. The "Saturday Review" had published a criticism of the book written by Colonel Verner, and the defendant wrote to the editor saying the reviewer had "pursued a systematic course of falsehood and unscrupulous malicious disparagement" towards him. He also charged the editor with mala fides.

The case came up on Tuesday, and his Lordship suggested that a settlement might be possible. On Wednesday, it was announced that this had been effected. All imputations on either side were withdrawn and the defendant agreed to pay Mr. Hodge's costs.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

The principal features of the Federal Labour Party's sessional programme are the passing of the Navigation Bill, the opening of leasehold areas in the Northern Territory free of rent for ten years, a £5 maternity allowance payable to the mother, and a vote of between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 for defence. The Liberal programme declares against preference for trade unionists and in favour of a vigorous immigration policy.

The Government of Queensland has introduced a Bill, which provides for the secret ballot of all persons concerned in a proposed strike and makes it compulsory to give a fortnight's notice before striking.

Mr. Mahaffy, formerly Assistant Commissioner in the Solomon Islands, has sailed for the New Hebrides as the new British Resident. The appointment is regarded by the public as satisfactory.

Lord Denman, the Governor-General, opening the Commonwealth Parliament said, "Although there has been a very marked increase in immigration, to which the land tax and the general policy of my advisers have largely contributed, they regard the rate of increase of the population with the deepest concern. The birth-rate is too low for a young country. My advisers, considering men and women the greatest assets of a nation, have decided to propose a maternity grant to the mothers of children born in the Commonwealth."

CANADA.

The Duchess of Connaught is completely out of danger. The Duke has paid a visit to the Artillery camp at Petawawa, where he made a very complete inspection.

Mr. Borden, replying at Montreal to a question concerning the Navy, said:—The attitude of the Government has already been laid down in the House of Commons. They are perfectly prepared, as a temporary measure, to contribute liberally to the British Government, but, if the programme involve something of a permanent nature, then the subject requires most serious consideration. Our policy must be guided by the gravity of the question. Canada is anxious and willing to take a full share in its defence, but I cannot express a further opinion until after my visit to England, and consultation with the Admiralty.

The Supreme Court has delivered judgment declaring the Federal Parliament incompetent to pass a general marriage law for the Dominion. The judgment of the Court is unanimous in confirming the decision in the Herbert case that a Protestant clergyman can officiate at mixed marriages, while the majority of the Judges go further and declare that a Protestant clergyman can solemnize a marriage between two Roman Catholics. It is certain that the judgment will go to the Privy Council, although under the law as declared by the Supreme Court, no legal grievances arise out of the application of the "Ne Temere" decree to Canada.

The British manufacturers who landed at Quebec on Saturday, visited Toronto. Mr. James W. Vickers, of the English firm, said that if Canada decided to organize a Canadian Navy, his firm would construct shipbuilding yards in the Dominion. There were immense possibilities for establishing such yards at Sydney, Halifax, St. John, or Montreal. Canadian steel products, he added, should have a tremendous field in supplying steel rails to South America.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

A punitive expedition is to be despatched against the Mada, a race of cannibal pagans inhabiting the Ninkada district, a wild region south of the Bauchi plateau, who recently murdered Mr. Campbell, a Scottish engineer, who was prospecting for tin on behalf of a London syndicate.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Government proposes to reduce the number of Cabinet portfolios to nine, and a section favour a further reduction to eight. It is proposed as a first step to strike the salary of the Minister for Public Works off the estimates. The main general estimates, amounting to over £16,000,000, have been adopted. The miners' Phthisis Compensation Bill was read in the Senate for a third time on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Tisza ventured out on foot on June 15th, for the first time since the 4th inst, and was mobbed in the streets of Budapest. The police protected him against violence and escorted him safely through the hostile crowd.

CUBA.

The Cuban Legation forwards the following translation of an official telegram which was received in London, on June 14. The Government's forces, acting on a preconcerted plan struck a serious blow at the principal band of rebels, commanded by Estenoz and Ivonet, at a place called Jarahueca. The band was completely routed. They left on the field all their impediments, packed on the backs of many mules, ammunition, provisions, clothes, and even personal effects belonging to Estenoz and Ivonet; 100 horses were also taken from them. They suffered severe losses and fled in confusion, followed by the troops.

FRANCE.

M. Legrand, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Second Class and Acting First Secretary in Rome, has been placed "en disponibilite." M. Legrand was in charge of the Embassy in Rome at the time when the Turkish Red Crescent Mission on board the French steamer Menouba was disembarked and detained by the Italian authorities at Cagliari. It is understood that, but for the mistaken instructions sent by M. Legrand to the local French consul, the members of the mission would not have been surreadered by the captain of the "Manouba."

In the debate on the Foreign Office Estimates, the Prime Minister said the Press had recently been discussing the transformation of the Entente into an alliance, and different opinions had been expressed on both sides of the Channel. The Governments had seen no occasion to intervene in that discussion. The Entente Cordiale, though not based on written documents, was guaranteed by the support of the immense majority of opinion in both countries. (Loud cheers.) The Entente left both countries complete liberty of action, but it facilitated for both the daily settlement of many matters of current business and enabled them to find solutions, of which they both approved, for problems of general policy. In this way the Entente helped to maintain the balance of power in Europe, while at the same time no one could take offence at any of its acts or aims.

General Lyautey continues to gain the confidence of the native population. His policy is understood and appreciated, and though much uphill work necessarily remains, a general feeling of optimism pervades public opinion. His policy of restoring the popular chiefs of great families in the south, such as Thami Glawi and Aissa Ben Omar, to their former positions of Governors of Marakesh and Abda respectively, has made the best impression.

The debate on M. Augagneur's counter-proposals to the Government's Bill for the establishment of proportional representation was concluded and a division was taken for which the Prime Minister, M. Poincare, raised the question of confidence. In the result the Government obtained a majority of 346 to 197.

GERMANY.

The statistics of births and deaths in the German Empire during 1911, although the returns are not yet complete, will be very unsatisfactory. In Prussia the excess of births over deaths was 490,333, as compared with 581,465 in 1910. In Bavaria, where the returns have just been issued, the excess of births over deaths was 73,656, as compared with 84,682 in 1910. Thus the falling off in the growth of the population in Prussia and Bavaria together was more than 100,000. It seems certain that the returns for the whole Empire will show an increase of population of less than three-quarters of a million—the least favourable return for nearly 20 years. The Ministry of the Interior has issued, a rescript to the provincial Governors requiring them to obtain information from doctors, clergy, teachers, lawyers, and others regarding the cause of the fall in the birth-rate. The main questions are whether the limitation of families is intentional and, if so, what are the principal social and economic causes, and whether the birth-rate is falling among the working as well as among the middle classes.

The spring manœuvres of the German High Sea Fleet, which have continued this year for six weeks, have now come to an end. As usual, very little news has been published. When the Fleet left Kiel on April 29, it was merely announced that it would manœuvre in the North Sea, with Heligoland as a base, "until June 4." At the end of May, however, the whole Fleet was engaged north of Denmark—testing, apparently the defence of the approach by Danish waters to the Baltic—and after these operations the Baltic Squadron, instead of returning to Kiel, went to Wilhelmshaven, and then made an unannounced attack on the Ems defences, which failed "in consequence of the vigilance of the garrison."

PORTUGAL.

Captain Paiva Couceiro, who acted as leader in the Monarchist invasion at Vinhaos on October 5, 1911, was tried, in absentia, and sentenced to six years' cellular imprisonment or ten years in the first class. The Court in giving judgment explained that this sentence was less heavy than it might have been as Captain Couceiro was found to have served his country formerly as a valiant officer.

UNITED STATES.

Serious rioting has taken place in connexion with a strike at the American Smelting Company's works at Perth Amboy. One striker was killed and several injured in conflicts with the police. On Tuesday, an agreement was reached and work resumed.

Mr. Nagel, Secretary of Trade and Commerce, has approved the regulations for the steamboat inspection service, requiring that all ocean-going steamers entering American sports must, in future, be equipped with a sufficient number of lifeboats to carry at one time every passenger and member of the crew.

"TITANIC" INQUIRY.

Lord Mersey and the Honour of the Dead.

An interesting feature of the sitting of the Court of Inquiry on June 17th into the loss of the "Titanic" was the announcement made by Lord Mersey that his assessors considered that the question of watertight decks ought to be brought before the Board of Trade Committee on bulkheads which was recently appointed.

Mr. C. Edwards, M.P. (Dockers' Union), was questioning Mr. W. D. Archer, principal ship surveyor to the Board of Trade, with regard to the scantlings of the "Titanic," when the President asked if Mr. Edwards was going to suggest that if the scantlings had been different, the iceberg would not have struck a hole in the side of the vessel.

Mr. Edwards.—I do not go so far as that, but I do say that, if there had been a right test of strength of the bulkheads, possibly the bulkhead between sections 5 and 6, would not have given way. I further suggest that the ship was not constructed according to the rules as laid down by the Board of Trade. What I am going to call attention to is that either Messrs. Harland and Wolff defied the Board of Trade, or that there was extraordinary laxity on the part of the Marine officials of the Board of Trade.

The President intimated that the material parts of the correspondence would be printed.

Mr. Marconi and Sir Ernest Shackleton were among the witnesses called at the inquiry into the loss of the "Titanic" on Tuesday. Mr. Marconi explained the rules under which wireless operators in steamers work, especially as regards distress signals. He stated that experiments had been made with apparatus which would ring a bell on receiving a distress signal and so enable the operator, if off duty, to be called.

Sir Norman Hill, chairman of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, gave an account of the work and recommendations of that committee.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, under examination by the Attorneys-General, said that an iceberg of about 80ft. in height, and of ordinary type, could be seen for 10 or 12 miles in clear weather in the day and for about five miles at night. He had seen many icebergs that appeared to be black, which was due to the construction of the bergs and also to the earthy matter and rock that were in time. When an iceberg had capsized, if it was not of close construction it was more porous and, taking up the water, did not reflect light. At night he thought one of these dark icebergs, 60 to 80 ft. high, might be seen three miles away.

Passing through a zone in which you had had ice reported would you take precautions as to the look-out?—I would take the ordinary precaution of slowing down.

And supposing that you were going 21 to 22 knots I suppose that would be an additional reason for slowing down?—You have no right to go at that speed in an ice zone.

The President.—What was the speed of the boat you were in?

The witness—She was only six knots at full speed.

You slowed down with a vessel of six knots?—I always did.

Then where did you get to?—We got very near the South Pole. (Laughter.)

To what speed did you slow down?—To about four knots.

In the course of his answers to a series of questions by the President the witness said he thought that the iceberg which the "Titanic" struck was so small, and the conditions for seeing it were so bad, that a man might just have missed it in running round the horizon. If a berg had capsized it might extend 200 yards under the water, but he should think the average length of such spurs would be nearer 200ft.

At the sitting of the Court on Wednesday Lord Mersey ordered an adjournment until to-morrow, when the captain of the Carpathia is expected to be present. His story will complete the evidence of witnesses. On Wednesday the Attorney-General made an addition to the list of questions submitted to the Court, which will cover what is known as the Californian "incident."

The President, referring to the speeches to be made in Court, said that Mr. Edwards, M.P., Mr. Scanlan, M.P., and others were particularly concerned with boats and the construction of the ship, but he did not say they were not also concerned with the question of the blame, if any to be imputed to those who navigated the ship. He was told that it was not the practice to find negligence against a dead man. Was that so?

Mr. Aspinall.—I have never known a case, and I know the Court has shown the greatest reluctance to concede to any such suggestion.

The President.—That is what I feel. I feel the greatest reluctance to find negligence against a man who cannot be heard, but if there is a fixed practice which binds me that relieves me of the difficulty altogether.

Mr. Aspinall added that he had not known a case in which the Court had been even invited to find a dead man guilty of negligence. The parties and the Court had always been very tender to the good name and honour of a dead man.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S DISCOVERIES

SPEAKING at the meeting of the Meteorological Society's held at the society's rooms in Victoria street on the subject of "Coronæ and Iridescent Clouds," Dr. G. C. Simpson, meteorologist to the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910, who has just returned from the Antarctic, referred to recent important observations made by him in the Antarctic. In September, 1911, he said, he formed a member of a party led by Captain Scott to survey McMurdo Sound, and on the 24th of that month, while the party was sledging on sea ice in McMurdo Sound, they became enveloped in fog. During the afternoon the sun began to shine through the fog, and suddenly they saw in front of them a big white fog bow. He thought it so interesting that he asked Captain Scott to stop. It needed great bravery in such circumstances to call on a party to stop while one measured angles—(laughter)—but Captain Scott stopped and took out the theodolite. The bow was practically white, but a reddish tinge could be seen on the outer side. It really was a bow formed in water, and although the temperature was minus 16 deg. Fahrenheit, one was dealing with drops of water. As the fog dissipated the upper sky became clearer, and the sun shone over the top of a heavy bank of fog. For some minutes the sun had a brilliant corona, with bright colours, and the diameter of this corona seemed unusually large, but there was no opportunity to make a measurement. As the fog still further cleared away glimpses of the corona appeared again, and the fog under the sun became fairly brilliantly illuminated with iridescent colours which did not appear to be part of the corona, but in places blended into it. During the whole period the temperature was between 15deg and 21deg Fahrenheit. The fur of the sleeping bags and the wool of sweaters became covered with hoar frost.

Dr. Simpson mentioned that before he left England for the Antarctic Dr. Shaw asked him particularly to find the lowest temperature at which water existed in liquid form. An advance had at any rate been made in that direction, and from the observations they now knew that water drops existed at much lower temperature than was ever suspected by meteorologists.

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MYMENSINGH SEARCH.

Judgment of the Privy Council Committee.

MR. CLARKE'S VINDICATION.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment on June 18 in the appeal of Mr. Loftus Otway Clarke against the judgment of the Calcutta High Court in favour of Brojendra Kissore Roy Chaudary and Srimati Basewari Debi Chaudhurani. There were present, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, and Lord Shaw of Dunfermline.

These were consolidated appeals from decrees of the High Court of Bengal of February 20, 1909, affirming decisions of Mr. Justice Fletcher.

Sir Erle Richards, K.C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown appeared for the appellant (Mr. Clarke); Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., and Mr. J. M. Parikh for the respondents.

The arguments were heard in April, before a Board composed of Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Lord Shaw, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali, when judgment was reserved.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Macnaghten, in delivering their Lordships' judgment to-day, said:—The pecuniary amount involved in this appeal is comparatively trifling. But the case is one of grave importance, and their Lordships are compelled to add that, in their opinion, there has been a serious miscarriage of justice in both the Courts which dealt with the matter in India.

In April, 1907, Mr. Clarke, the appellant, was the district magistrate of Mymensingh, an extensive district in the Province of Bengal. The principal suit, the result of which governs this consolidated appeal, was brought by the first respondent, as plaintiff, claiming damages for trespass on the allegation that Mr. Clarke had illegally and wantonly searched his cutcherry, and that Mr. Clarke had not only acted illegally, but that he had acted out of personal malice and ill-will. The suit originally brought in the Court of the third Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh was transferred, at the plaintiff's instance, to the High Court in its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction. It was tried by Mr. Justice Fletcher. He found in favour of the plaintiff and gave a decree for Rs. 500, but without costs. Costs were not awarded to the successful plaintiff on account of the charge of personal misconduct, which his Lordship held to be unfounded and grossly improper. Mr. Clarke appealed to the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction. The plaintiff filed cross-objections reiterating his charge of personal misconduct. The Court of Appeal, consisting of the late Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Harington (Mr. Justice Brett dissenting), dismissed the appeal but without costs. The result is that a magistrate placed in a very difficult position and called upon to act on a sudden emergency has been adjudged guilty of trespass and subjected to a fine, though he seems to have acted properly, with courage and good sense, and strictly in accordance with the powers committed to him.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case are not really in dispute. Jamalpur is a sub-division of Mymensingh. The zemindars in that part of the country are Hindus, most of them, apparently, absentees living in Calcutta. The bulk of the population is Mahomedan. For some time before the occurrence which led to this suit, owing, it was said, to the measure known as the Partition of Bengal, there had been a good deal of dissaffection and excitement in the district, and the relations between the Hindus and the Mahomedans were dangerously strained. On April 21, 1907, there was a large fair or Mela held at Jamalpur. Some Hindus, apparently at the instance of the servants and agents of the plaintiff and his co-sharers known collectively as the Gourukpur zemindars, tried to prevent the sale of bideshi or foreign goods. The Mahomedans resented this attempt. There were serious disturbances out of which there sprang up a bitter feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

On the evening of April 27 some Hindus dressed or supposed to be dressed in Mahomedan clothes were observed wandering about the town. They were followed by a band of Mahomedans. The Hindus turned on the men following them and fired three or four revolver shots and a Mahomedan was wounded. An uproar followed. Mr. Barniville, the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Jamalpur, and Mr. Luffman, the District Superintendent of Police, who were then in the Dak bangalow, hastened to the scene of disturbance. They met some Mahomedans carrying away the wounded man, and they received information that the persons who had committed the offence had fled in the direction of the cutcherries of the Gourukpur zemindars. These cutcherries appear to be close together in an open piece of ground. Hard by is a temple of Thakurain Doya Moyee. An excited crowd of Mahomedans was collected there apparently bent on attacking the cutcherries. The Sub-divisional Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police found 43 or 50 men armed with lathies. After they had disarmed them they were told that armed men were concealed in the temple. They went there. They found the doors locked and were refused admittance. The Sub-divisional Magistrate ordered the persons inside to open the doors, assuring them of protection. In response several shots were fired from inside, and a man was wounded slightly. The two officers then withdrew after dispersing the Mahomedan crowd outside.

The sub-divisional Magistrate wired at once to the Commissioner of the division, and the District Superintendent of Police sent a telegram to Mr. Clarke to the following effect:—Seriously riot just averted, come at once." Mr. Clarke received this telegram at 2 on the morning of April 28. He started for Jamalpur by the first train, and arrived there at 10 a. m. On his arrival he found the following telegram from the Commissioner headed "Urgent":—Barniville has wired for available armed police by special train, saying serious disturbance impending. What do you know? Can you send Gurkhas from Mymensingh to be replaced if required by men from here?—Dacca.

Mr. Clarke, who had spent most of his time after the Mela disturbance between Jamalpur and Mymensingh and knew the state of feeling in the district, took counsel with the Superintendent of Police and the Sub-divisional Magistrate. From what he heard and from what he knew himself he came to the conclusion that it was his duty to search the cutcherries. And accordingly he did so, accompanied by the sub-divisional Magistrate, the police officer and a force of police. The plaintiff's cutcherry was found locked. It seems that the jamadar-in-charge of the building had locked it up and left at 1 p. m. There was no one on the ground to open the doors. So the doors were force open. Boxes in the cutcherry were also opened and their contents taken out. The actual search within the building was made by the police but Mr. Clarke had charge and direction of the whole proceedings. He remained outside. There was nothing of an incriminating nature found in the cutcherries.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The question, and the only question on this appeal, is whether Mr. Clarke was authorised by law to make the search. That depends on the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and on nothing else. It cannot be denied that a serious offence had been committed against the public tranquillity and that under the Code of Criminal Procedure (which defines offences against the public tranquillity and is summarized in Chapter viii. of Schedule II. of the Code) every member of the unlawful assembly from which the shots proceeded was equally guilty of the offence. Nor can it be disputed that it was the duty of the District Magistrate to inquire into that offence.

Now section 177 of the Code provides that every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed. Mr. Clarke, by virtue of his superior rank, superseded the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Jamalpur, and properly assumed jurisdiction there.

An inquiry under the Code is a proceeding distinct from a trial. There is no definition of the word "inquiry" in the interpretation clause, section 4. But there is this explanation of the term as used in the Code:—(k) Inquiry includes every inquiry other than a trial conducted under this Code by a magistrate or Court." Section 36 is in the following terms:—"All district magistrates, sub-divisional magistrates, and magistrates of the first, second and third classes have the powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the third schedule. Such powers are called their ordinary powers." Schedule III., referring back to section 36 defines the "ordinary powers" of provincial magistrates beginning with magistrates of the third class. Every magistrate of a is invested with all the "ordinary pr class magistrate of the class immediately b" of a which he belongs, with further powers that to to magistrates of his own grade. ining

Among the "ordinary powers" of a ma the third class specified in Schedule III. e of Power to issue search warrants. Section (8) section 96 the following provision occurs:—In the Court considers that the purpose of any fe trial, or other proceeding under this Code served by a general search or inspection it may a search warrant." Then section 105 provide lows:—"Any magistrate may direct a search made in his presence of any place for the searc which he is competent to issue a search warran It seems clear from these sections and Schedule I. that Mr. Clarke was authorized by the Code to direc a search of the plaintiff's cutcherry in his presence i he considered it advisable to do so.

THE PROCEEDINGS BELOW.

Now the learned trial Judge disposes of Mr. Clarke's defence in rather a summary manner. Beyond referring to section 105 he does not consider or refer to any one of the sections on which the defence is based, nor does he deal with Schedule III. at all.

On appeal the late Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Harington took the same view, and dealt with the matter much in the same way. After citing section 105 the learned Chief Justice proceeds as follows:—"The magistrate can only act under this section where he is competent to issue a search warrant. That takes us to section 96. That section applies to the issue of a search warrant by the Court. Here the defendant was not acting as a Court, and all that section 105 enacts is that instead of the Court issuing a search warrant the magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence. It is reasonably obvious why this power is given to a magistrate, but the section does not assist the present defendant." And the opinion of Mr. Justice Haringtou is to the same effect. If his Lordship had read to the end of the form in Schedule V. he would have seen that it disposes of his theory altogether. The form contemplates the issue of a search warrant before any proceedings of any kind are initiated and in view of an "inquiry about to be made."

It would seem that the trial Judge and both the learned Judges who formed the majority of the Court of Appeal were misled by the use of the word "Court" in section 96. For the sake of brevity the Code uses the terms "Court" and "Magistrate" generally if not always as convertible terms. The ordinary powers of all Provincial Magistrates are declared to be those "hereinafter conferred upon them and specified in the third schedule." That means conferred upon them by the Act and specified in the third schedule to the Act. As appears by the schedule the power to issue search warrants is specified among the "ordinary powers" of all Provincial Magistrates, but the only section conferring the power is Section 96, to which the schedule itself refer.

THE APPELLANTS' ACTION JUSTIFIED.

It seems to their Lordships therefore clear that what Mr. Clarke did was warranted by the Code. If that be so there is an end of the case.

Two other points were discussed by the Trial Judge and the learned Judges of Appeal at much greater length than the ground on which the real defence to the action was based. It seems that the defendant or his advisors, not content with relying on the Code of Criminal Procedure, unwisely perhaps pressed in aid Section 25 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and also Act No. XVIII. of 1850, entitled "An Act for the Protection of Judicial Officers." The one seems inapplicable; the other in the present case wholly unnecessary. Their Lordships are disposed to agree with the majority of the Court of Appeal that Mr. Clarke not having complied with the preliminary condition prescribed by the Arms Act cannot defend his action under that Statute. On the other hand, they have no doubt that Mr. Clarke in directing a general search of the plaintiff's cutcherry in view of an enquiry under the Code of Criminal Procedure was acting in the discharge of his judical functions, and they think that it had been necessary he might have appealed for the protection to the Act No. XVIII of 1850.

Their Lordships think that there was no foundation for the suit. Mr. Clarke's action under the circumstances was quite justified. The charge of personal misconduct advanced and reiterated without any shadow of proof deserves the severest reprobation. Their Lordships will therefore humbly advice his Majesty that this appeal ought to be allowed, the Order of the Court of Appeal discharged, and the suit dismissed with costs in both Courts. The respondent must pay the costs of the appeal.

Solicitors.—Solicitor, India Office: Downer and Johnson.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col R J Mar s, I M S, B
Major J C Goldstream, I A, B
Mr A C Holmes, B Cov
Mr B W Kissau, B Cov
Mr J A Dawson, B Cov
Mr H E Bedgar, B
Mr T Gregory, B
Mr E W F Johnson, B
Mr K Homan, B
Mr W S Dawe, B
Mr S H J Keatinge, B
Mr G N Chakravarti, B
Mr B L Austin, B
Mr A E Boyd, B
Mr T W Payne, B
Mr G E Scott, B
Mr C S Fitchie, B
Mr F B Sherring, B
Mr L E Pitchard, B
Mr H E A Wakefield, B
Mr G H M Streatfield, B
Mr J I Smith, M Cov
Mr C B Dawson, M
Mr H B Peirce, M
Mr D Ananda Rao, M
Mr R J M Mayne, M
Mr M B Tyabji, Bo Cov
Capt B B Paymaster, I M S, B
Mr W N Cartland, Bo
Mr H E Davies, Bo
Mr G Kershaw, Bo
Mr T J Shingman, Bo
Mr A Montgomerie, Bo
Mr S O'Keefe, Bo
Brig-Gen E B Burton, Secunderabad Bde
Col A W F Whyte, 117 Mah
Lieut-Col G L H Sanders, S T C
Lieut-Col P Drake-Brockman, 18 Inf
Major A K Heyland, S T C
Major R L Ricketts, 10 Lrs
Capt P D Green-Armytage, 117 Mah
Capt R L Scott, A R D
Capt W A S, de Gale, 5 Cav
Capt G S Malcolmson, I M S
Capt B C G Pollock, 51 Sikhs
Capt C B Stokes, 3 Horse
Lieut R F Woodward, 130 Bel

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt J C S Oxley, I M S, 6 weeks
Major A M Fleming, I M S, 4 mo 28 days
Lieut H L Woodhouse, R E, 2 days
Mr H C Cunningham, B, 4 mo M C
Rev R B Carter, B, 19 days on M C
Mr R E Lemon, B, 4 mo M C
Major A S Hamilton, 52 Sikhs, 3 mo M C
Capt A G Jones, 36 Horse, 3 mo M C
Capt E Bradshaw, 14 Lrs, 2 days
Capt F C Koebel, 51 Sikhs 3 days
Capt F L Dyer, 93 Burma Inf, to 10-8-12
Capt O A R Berkeley Hill, I M S, 1 mo M C
Lieut W G K Broome, 89 Punj, 8 days
Lieut J F Weiklejohn 33 Lt Cav, 2 mo M C
Lieut J E Power 19 Lcs, to 11-8-12 on MC
Lieut J Gordon, 2nd E Surrey R, 14 days with out pay
Engineer E A Vile, R I M, 3 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss A M Cockcraft, Q A M N S I, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN—Mr W A Galbreath, B,

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 21st June 1912.	Total from 1st Apr to 21st June 1912.	For week ending 21st June 1911.	Total from 1st Apr to 21st June 1911
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	30	304	20	289
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	20	296		292
Vessels transported	20	204	21	202
Vessels attended to	3	27	...	17
Vessels warped	1	26	...	12

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H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Indian Institute at Oxford.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, June 17, Mr. Macpherson asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to the paragraph in the annual report of the curators of the Indian Institute at Oxford, in which they say that unless further funds are available, they will, before long, be unable to purchase any books for the library of the Institute; does the India Office make any grant for the purpose at the present moment; and what steps it is proposed to take in the matter, in view of the part played by the Indian Institute in promoting the oriental studies of the probationers for the Indian Civil Service who are from time to time in residence at the University of Oxford.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has just received the report referred to. The part played by the Indian Institute at Oxford is recognised by an annual grant of £150 from Indian revenues; this sum is in addition to the annual grant of £500 made to the University of Oxford in consideration of the teaching given to selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. I may also mention that books and periodicals have been, from time to time, presented to the Institute since its foundation, and that since 1909, it has been presented with all the official publications of the Government of India and the Indian local governments, whether published in India or in England.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the greater moral obligation under which the British Government lay to the British-Indian subjects of the Crown as compared with their obligation to the Chinese, his Majesty's Government proposed to delay the operation of the agreement between India and China, until the provisional Government in the latter empire was succeeded by a settled administration which could formally adopt and successfully enforce the obligations of the late Imperial Chinese Government in respect of the cultivation of opium.

Mr. Montagu, who replied, said: It is true that the welfare and interests of British subjects everywhere are a first charge upon the care of his Majesty's Government, and they have in this sense greater moral obligations to British-Indian subjects than to subjects of foreign nations. But it does not follow that these obligations will be best discharged by delaying at this moment the operation of the opium agreement with China, and I cannot, therefore, answer the question in the affirmative.

SITE OF THE NEW DELHI.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, June 18, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the suggested change in the exact site of the capital at Delhi will upset the arrangements made for acquiring the land at pre-Durbar prices, or whether the site now proposed is entirely embraced in the 100 square miles affected by the original proposals.

Mr. Montagu: According to the information before the Secretary of State, the area now being considered for the purpose of the site of the new capital forms part of the lands which were notified immediately after the announcement at the Coronation Durbar for acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act. In his Budget speech on March 25, the Viceroy said that the cost of acquiring a space of thirty square miles embracing this site would not be more than £200,000 or £233,000.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What circumstances connected with the recently disestablished province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, justify the attribution to it of the name and character of a Mahomedan State.

Mr. Montagu: I expressly repudiate the attribution of such a name and character to the province. My point was that some of the criticism directed against our policy assumes that the partition deliberately created a Mahomedan province which we had now destroyed.

Sir J. D. Rees: State was the word used. Does the hon. gentleman repudiate it?

Mr. Montagu: I do not attach much importance to the distinction between a state and a province. I was answering the criticism that the province of Eastern Bengal had been set up in order to manufacture a Mahomedan State.

POLICE TORTURE CASES.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the two cases of torture recently established against the Indian police are characteristic of the methods of that force, or whether they are isolated and exceptional in character.

Mr. Montagu: The returns show that during the last five years there have been fifty-seven cases in a force of 170,000, men in which constables were convicted of ill-treating prisoners or witnesses. This ill-treatment could not, in very many cases, be properly described as torture.

JUMNA BRIDGE CONTRACT.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the contract for steel work of the railway bridge over the Jumna at Hamirpore has been given by the Secretary of State to an American firm whose tender was twenty-six per cent. under that of the lowest competing British firm; whether wages of labour are higher in America than in Great Britain; and, if so, whether the Government has under consideration the reasons which enable America to underbid Great Britain in work of this character.

Mr. Montagu: I have answered many questions on this subject, giving all the information I have. I can only repeat that in allocating contracts the Secretary of State has regard only to the interests of Indian taxpayers.

IMPERIAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has received a representation from the chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce, regarding the omission to appoint a representative of Indian interests to the Imperial Trade Commission; and, if so, what action the Secretary of State proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: A representation to the effect mentioned by the hon. member was received by the Secretary of State. In reply the chairman has been informed that his Majesty's Government do not intend to appoint an Indian representative to the Commission.

OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India's proposals to duplicate the office of Director-General of Commercial Intelligence arose out of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce's objection to the removal of the Department of Commerce and Industry from the chief seat of industry and commerce in India, or whether any such proposal had been made public before the Government of India answered the first representation in this behalf of the Bengal Chamber; and what is estimated to be the approximate cost of the proposed duplication.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information as to the exact date or origin of the proposals referred to by the hon. member. They appear to have been first published in the circular letter addressed in April, by the Government of India to the Indian Chambers of Commerce. But they are mentioned as a scheme under consideration in the letter addressed in February to the Bengal Chamber in reply to the Chamber's letter of Feb. 2. There are no materials before the Secretary of State from which an estimate of the cost of the scheme could be arrived at.

MR. NOEL WILLIAMSON.

Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State for India has been drawn to the statement in the last administration report of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, that Mr. Noel Williamson's presence in the Abor country at the time of his murder was due to the fact that he had gone there to inquire into the extent of Tibetan influence in that direction; and whether this mission was undertaken with the sanction or approval of the Government of India or the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has seen the statement referred to, which is in according with the information which I gave in reply to my hon. friend's question of Oct. 31, 1911. The latter part of his present question I answered in the negative both on Oct. 31 and on Nov. 7 last.

MADRAS EDUCATION GRANT.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state what action the Government of Madras propose to take on the resolution to amend the provisions of the Madras grant in aid to secondary schools which was moved in the Madras Legislative Council on Feb. 15 last, by the Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, the representative of the University of Madras in that body, and carried by twenty-one votes to nineteen; whether he is aware that, in the last quinquennial report of the Director-General of the Education in India, it was stated that the amount of grant given by the Government of Madras to secondary schools did not keep pace with the expansion of education; and will he state what action has been taken to meet this criticism.

Mr. Montagu: As regard the first part of the question, the Madras Government have been unable to act upon a resolution which would alter fundamentally the established principles of their grant-in-aid scheme and code. The code as it stands admits of increased grants-in-aid to secondary schools, and the question of increasing these grants is now being considered. As regards the second part of the question, the quinquennial report for 1902-1907 states that in Madras and Bombay the total expenditure on secondary schools (not the amount of grants from Government) had not up to 1907 kept pace with the increase in the number of pupils. The Government expenditure on secondary schools in Madras has increased steadily. In the year 1908-1909, a sum of £9,000 was spent. The Budget estimate for next year amounts to over £29,000.

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday June 20, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that representations have been made by the leading opium merchants to the Governor-General in council to the effect that the resumption of the culture of opium is unchecked in China that in several of the most important of the provinces free and unrestricted cultivation of the poppy proceeds; that the present Chinese Government is evidently unable to secure the observance of treaties by its own provincial authorities; that Chinese merchants who have bought Indian opium are being obstructed by the provincial authorities at the instigation of the principal authorities and refuse to admit it, in defince of existing treaties; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, what action is being taken in the interests of British trade and British-Indian taxpayers.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is aware that a memorial to the effect stated has been presented by certain Indian opium merchants to the Government of India. Inquiry is being made into the facts, and the matter is engaging the attention of his Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Minister has already made, and will continue to make, representations to the Chinese Government against the obstructions placed in the way of the trade in certificated Indian opium by the provincial authorities, but the difficulties of enforcing our rights under existing treaties are for the moment greatly increased by the fact mentioned by the hon. member that the provisional Government in China are unable to impose their will upon the provincial Governments.

Sir J. D. Rees also asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether, in view of the facts that the present Government of China is only provisional, has made no official declaration of its intention to assume the obligations of the late Imperial Government, and has not effective control of the cultivation in many of the provinces of China, the Government of India will in the interests of the Indian taxpayer suspend for the present the operation of the opium agreement between India and China.

Mr. Montagu: I have nothing to add to the answer which I gave on Monday last to a similar question of the hon. member.

MAHOMEDANS OF EASTERN BENGAL.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State of India, whether he has received any protests which have been made in India against his references to the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal; and, if so, whether he proposes to take any action.

Mr. Montagu, I am indebted to my hon. friend for the opportunity which his question affords me of expressing my regret that the remarks to which he refers should have given rise to misunderstanding and misapprehension among some of the Mahomedan people in India. My object was to point out that the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal in that to a great extent they were not the descendants of those with whose history Delhi was so intimately connected, deserved the special and careful consideration which we claim they have received in the rearrangement of the province in which they live. But I recognise as I stated last year in this House, that the Mahomedans are animated by a religious feeling which produces a unity making them independent of geographical and racial separation. I should like to repeat that the history of India shows and I doubt not, will show, that the Government is not unmindful of the responsibility which is placed upon them by the unswerving confidence of the Mahomedans in India in British rule.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he will state the salary of the members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; how much of their time is occupied in their official duties; are any of the members connected with public or other companies as directors or otherwise in this country or in India; were they selected as expert advisers; and were any of the members present on behalf of the India Office at the conference with the European delegates in connection with the proposed railway to India across Persia.

Mr. Montagu: The salary of the members of the Secretary of State's Council appointed before the passing of the Council of India Act, 1907, is £1,200 a year; the salary of members appointed subsequently is £1,000 a year. They are not subject, as are members of the Civil Service, to fixed hours of attendance. The answer to the third and fourth parts of the hon. member's question is in the affirmative; to the last part in the negative.

VACCINATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that, on page 49 of his annual report for 1910, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India states that in some districts difficulty was experienced in obtaining the loan of calves for vaccination; whether he is aware that such difficulty is due to the religious objections entertained by the Hindus to the operation of vaccination, and the employment of what they regard as sacred animals for the cultivation of the vaccine virus; and will he say whether these calves are sold for the purposes of human food after having been used as vaccinigers, as in this country.

Mr. Montagu: The Sanitary Commissioner's remark refers to two districts only in the Central Provinces, and is based on a statement made in the vaccination report of those provinces. It appears from that statement that the difficulty was not a religious one, that such difficulties seldom occur, and that when they occur the ground of objection is that the withdrawal of the calf may interfere with the milk supply. The Superintendent of Vaccination in the Central Provinces adds, as the result of his own experience in seven districts, that if on such occasions a small reward is given, and concessions made, there is no real opposition. The Secretary of State is not aware that the calves are sold for the purpose of food. It is believed that ordinarily they are returned to the owners.

FINING A WIFE.

Mrs. Bennett, of Boston, who is sued for divorce by her husband, Dr. Bennett, produced a diary in court in support of her allegation that her husband subjected her to various vexatious fines. Here are some of the fines which the wife declared were imposed on her:

For being saucy, 4s.
For being impertinent, 8s.
Before being allowed to read mother's letter, £1.
For talking to odd-job man, £1.
For failure to buy soap, 4s.
For not finding out the lowest price of sugar before buying 100lb. £1 3s.

Other entries in the diary were:

"Mrs. B. draws money to buy baby carriage and baby clothes.

"Two maids dismissed: Mrs. B. from now on does her own housework, washing, &c.

"Received fur set from parents. 'Take all you can get,' says the doctor.

"Dr. B. in financial straits comes to wife and says, 'Now I've raised all the money I can. How much can you raise? We must have some money.'

"Got loan of £300 from father."

SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

Professor Perkin's Important Announcement.

Before the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry, Burlington House, on June 17th Professor W. H. Perkin, of Manchester University, read a paper on the discovery of the synthetic production, on a commercial scale, of rubber, strictly comparable with the natural rubber, from raw materials. The late Sir William Perkin was the discoverer of aniline dyes, but, though the discovery was made by an Englishman, it was in Germany that the value of the discovery was appreciated. Elberfeld is now the centre of the industry and the exports to this country amount to many millions of pounds. The German manufactures of aniline dyes through their chemical organizations in friendly rivalry with a number of English chemists, including Professor Perkin, son of Sir William Perkin, working in conjunction, have for some years been trying to discover a method of making rubber at a price to make its manufacture commercially possible. The representatives of both nations claim to have achieved success, but, as Professor Perkin said in his paper, when the German chemists came to the point of taking out patents they found that the patent rights had been already secured three months earlier by their English competitors. The two parties reached the goal by different routes, and in the process which has brought victory, to the English chemists it is claimed that a method has been found for producing acetone which is largely used in the manufacture of cordite at less than a third of its present market price, which is £90 a ton.

An expert who attended Monday's meeting said to a Press representative:—"From a national defence point of view this discovery cannot be overestimated. Every Government in Europe is gasping for acetone, and at war times its price is fabulous."

THE RESEARCH WORK.

The paper read by Professor Perkin was highly technical. He described how at the end of 1909 Mr. E. Halford Strange, of Messrs. Strange and Graham (Limited), technical research chemists, directed his organization of chemists, headed by Dr. Matthews upon the subject of the synthetic production of rubber. Dr. Matthews made suggestions for a route to isoprene in which acetone and later another in which fusel oil, was one of the raw materials. Professor Perkin was then himself approached. Sir William Ramsay afterwards joined the group as consultant, and later Professor Fernbach, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. In July, 1910, came an interesting episode in research. Dr. F. E. Matthews had left isoprene in contact with sodium, and by the following September found that it had turned into a solid mass of rubber. Further investigation proved sodium to be a general polymerizing agent of first-rate importance. The first announcement of this same discovery was made by Professor Carl Harries, of Germany, who made it himself independently three months later, and, owing to the English patent not having been published, was unaware that he had been anticipated. There has been almost equally close competition in other less essential portions of the research.

PRACTICAL ASPECTS.

The cost of obtaining rubber from the tree has now been reduced on many plantations to below 1s. a pound, and it is evident that this cost is susceptible of further reduction, says a correspondent to the "Times." The plantation industry is still in the early stages, and it cannot be doubted that many improvements have still to be effected which will have the result of reducing cost. On the other hand, the cost of labour and in some cases of estate management and sanitation threaten to be greater. It is, therefore, evident that no general conclusion can yet be arrived at. Certainly the natural rubber industry has at present no cause for alarm. No case for the rivalry of synthetic rubber in the immediate future has yet been made out, although chemistry is making rapid advances in the desired direction. The only advice that can now be offered to those interested in the plantation rubber industry is to spare no effort to reduce by every means the cost of production, and here the same science of chemistry can be relied on for effective help. It can play an important part in solving the problems on this side no less than that it is playing on the other. The success of rubber planting and production is now so intimately associated with the welfare of our tropical Colonies and dependencies that the Governments of those countries should do all that is possible to advance the interest of natural rubber production, especially by seeing that the industry is fully supplied with the necessary scientific assistance and that it is not hampered by any restrictions which may endanger its future position.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

One of the things specially remembered in India at monsoon time is "Veyella." No fabric is more useful at a time when sudden chills have to be guarded against. We understand there has been quite a big run on this material locally since the rains came in. Ladies find it particularly useful for blouses, night dresses, shoulder wraps and a dozen other requirements where inclement weather and artistic effect have jointly to be provided for. Quite an interesting little booklet of patterns of many designs have been issued by the manufacturers, as well as coloured fashion plates displaying tasteful short blouses. Veyella novelties can be secured in several departments at all up-to-date ladies' outfitters, and so excellently are they designed and arranged that the Mem Sahib in her round of inspection need have no difficulty as to what and how much she should buy. Mothers will also be more than usually interested in Veyella. Combinations under wear, etc., for the little ones call for particular care at this season, and as Veyella sits comfortably to the skin, has all the properties of flannel and keeps out the chill, no more suitable material can be imagined.

People on this side of the Atlantic, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," are becoming more and more indignant at the continual rise in the cost of living. Practically nothing has been done for many years past to relieve the situation, and the public has borne with little grumbling the gradual increase in the price of the necessities of life. Now, however, it is thought that the worm has turned, and the other day the first active illustration of resentment was given, when a militant band of Brooklyn housewives, members of the Housewives' League, paraded the streets, smashing the plate-glass windows of butchers' shops, terrifying the occupants, and ending by resolving to eat no more meat until prices have fallen.

The league has for some time been fighting against the high cost of living, and hitherto has shown resentment against the retailers of food by tabooing them, and dealing direct from the markets and the farmers. The recent demonstration throws a new light upon the temper of the league's members. The price of meat in New York is now almost prohibitive, anything from 9d. to 1s. 9d. per pound, according to cut, being charged. Steaks and chops are as high as 1s.6d. a pound, lamb is 1s. 9d. and even higher, and it is for this reason that the butchers' shops were singled out as the first to receive strenuous attention, though it is predicted that the greengrocers, grocers, and coal dealers will soon be the objects of simiiar attacks.

Whisk the whites
of the eggs to a stiff froth, then add the yolks one at a time, when making swiss roll with
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
You will be surprised at the many delightful dainties which you can make if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.
Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Yes, gentlemen, said the geologist the ground we walk on was once under water. Well, replied the young man of the party, who is nothing if not patriotic it simply goes to show that you cannot hold Great Britain down.

Nervous and Inexperienced Host (rising hurriedly at the conclusion of a song)—Ladies and—er—gentlemen, before he started to—er—sing, Mr. Bawnal asked me to apologise for his—er—voice, but I—er—I omitted to do so—er—so. I—er—apologise now!"

What curious mistakes men make sometimes. I've just been reading, for instance, that Columbus imagined that he had discovered the Indies. Ah I made a worse mistake than that. When I married my wife I thought I'd discovered Paradise.

A lady of advanced age required the services of a page-boy and advertised—Youth wanted. One of her dearest friends sent her by the next post a bottle of Blank's celebrated wrinkle-filler and skin-tightener a pot of fairy bloom, a set of false teeth, a flaxen wig, and a cake of iodine soap.

Mr. Brown—Well, I suppose you'll be going in for quite a country life now, old chap—keeping fowls and all that kind of thing, eh? Mr. Cash—Nothing so common, my boy. But I intend having a sheep or two, as we're all rather keen on kidneys for breakfast, don't you know.

Little Girl (enquiring at ticket office)—How much is it to L——station? Irate Clerk—Why do you keep asking? I've told you six times already it's twopence. Little Girl—I know. Only my little brother likes to see ye come to the hole. It reminds him of the Zoological Gardens.

Say, pa! What is it? Can a rear-admiral go to the front?

Merchant—So you want a job, eh? What kind of work can you do? Applicant—I don't know, sir. I was, until recently, assistant instructor in a boxing school—Merchant (interrupting)—Oh, I can use you all right. Come around in the morning and I'll let you lick the stamps.

You have a large cavity that needs filling, said the dentist after his examination of Slithers' teeth. By George doctor, said Slithers, you're a wonder, I've suffered so from toothache that I heaven' eaten a thing for nearly a week. You fix the tooth, and I'll take care of the large cavity.

Chairman at Country Concert—Ladies and gentlemen, Miss Brown will now sing Only once more. Sarcastic Critic—Thank goodness for that Chairman (coming forward again)—Ladies and gentlemen, instead of singing Only once more Miss Brown will sing For ever and ever.

TREATMENT DIDN'T SUIT.

Impecunious Lover—Be mine, Amanda, and you will be treated like an angel.

Wealthy Maiden—Yes, I suppose so; nothing to bat and less to wear. No, thank you.

THE LIMIT.

Passer-by—Here, boy, your dog has bitten me on the ankle.

Dog Owner—Well that's as high as he could reach. You wouldn't expect a little pup like him to bite yer neck, would yer?

SOME SATISFACTION.

How said and you must feel, now that your dear husband is dead, madame.

Well, I know where he spends his evenings now.

HARD ON HER.

I suppose, Bridget, said Miss Woodby to the new maid, you think it strange that one who plays the piano so perfectly as I do should practice so much?

Yis, mum, replied Bridget; shure, if twas me I'd give up in disgust.

HE MUST HAVE BEEN.

Bobby—This sailor must have been a beet of an acrobat.

Mamma—Why dear?

Bobby—Because the book says. Having lit his pipe, he sat down on his chest.

NO CAUSE FOR HURRY.

Neighbour—Hi! Come quick! Your Mary's fell in t'pond!

Farmer (excitedly) what has?

Neighbour—Mary—your wife.

Farmer (relieved)—Mary! Gosh you did give me a turn. I thought you said mare!

CHEEK.

Junior Clerk—Young Jenkins, our invoice clerk, is the cheekiest beggar ever I came across. He was a quarter of an hour late in coming in this morning, and our guv'nor held up his watch as a hint, you know; but Jenkins merely said—What a beautiful watch, sir! I wish I had one like it.

WELL KNOWN.

Dr. B——, having occasion to go round his stables, finds his new coachman's children playing in the yard, and introduces himself.

Well, my little man, and do you know who I am?

Oh, yes, said the little boy; you're the man as rides in father's carriage.

FINISH HIM.

Kind Old Lady—Little boy, wouldn't you like to go to Sunday-school, and learn to be good?

Little Boy—No; it would ruin me repertashun.

Kind Old Lady—Ruin your reputation?

Little Boy—Yes'm.; I'm known as the bad boy of the street.

EXPLAINED.

A Scottish tradesman stepped into a barber's shop the other day, and whilst he was being shaved the barber was wondering if this was a new customer.

Have you ever been here for a shave before? asked the barber.

Yes, once, was the reply.

But I do not remember your face, sir.

Well, I daresay ye don't, said the customer; ye see, it's a' healed up noo.

HIS CARD.

Two workmen, sober and industrious, had a violent quarrel, and were taken before a magistrate. The latter asked the cause. It seemed that one had accused the other of stealing his coat. And I can prove it too, he said. How? asked the magistrate. I always keep my card in the pocket. On searching the garment nothing was found. Gimme my coat he said. It was handed to him. He took two dried peas out of one of his pockets, and held them up triumphantly.

P. P.—Peter Powell. That's my name. Them's my card. He got the coat.

FROM FATHER TO SON.

Little Jack was struggling through his home-lessons, and there were many signs of distress written on his young face.

Mother, he said, in a small voice, what does her-e-dity mean?

Mother wasn't quite sure herself, but she wasn't going to say so. So she answered vaguely—

It's—er—it's something you get from your father or me.

Little Jack thought hard for a few moments. Suddenly a look of knowledge, born of past pain, crossed his face.

Then is spanking heredity, ma? he asked sadly.

WHAT HE THOUGHT.

The new girl baby had arrived, and there was much discussion among the members of the family as to what her name should be. We will call her Geraldina, said the fond mother.

I think Esmeralda a beautiful name, said the first grandmother. I saw it in a story I read once, and always thought it a lovely name for a baby.

Well, to my way of thinking, chimed in the second grandmother, Florodora is sweetly pretty.

What's the matter with Eltessa? put in one of the aunts. It's decidedly uncommon.

Excuse me, ladies, ventured the poor father, who sat near by, but you seem to forget that we are trying to get a name for a human being, and not a three-penny cigar.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, June 18.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieut-Cols—P C Palin, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, and H J Thacker, Supply and Transport Corps, April 28, and T E Scott, C I E, D S O, Comdt, 57th Wilde's Rifles Frontier Force May 10.

Lieuts to be Capts—A M Senior, 91st Punjabis L I, March 6; W T Allen, 23rd Cavalry Frontier Force and J N Simonds, 35th Soinde Horse, May 2.

2nd Lieuts to be Lieuts—H R C Meade, 8th Gurkha Rifles; W G H Vickers, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers; A N I Lilly, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs; J D Standen, 10th Jats; T O E Barstow, 6th Gurkha Rifles; T R Dawe, 79th Carnatic Infantry; E H Whitford-Hawkey, 16th Cavalry; J R Dill, 69th Punjabis; D C Robinson, 36th Sikhs; R M Corke, 94th Russell's Infantry; R E Desdes, 31st Punjabis; C W Sanders, 1st Brahmans; J O'Sullivan, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs; L E Dennys, 54th Sikhs Frontier Force; D E Whitworth, 2nd Lancers Gardner's Horse; R D Crew, 52nd Sikhs Frontier Force; D M Veitch, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers Skinner's Horse; G M Fitz Gerald, 19th Lancers Fane's Horse; R D'A S Banks, 9th Bhopal Infantry; H. H. Matheson, 54th Sikhs Frontier Force; M D Spankie, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs; G B Henderson, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs; C C Langhorne, 117th Mahrattas; W A McC Bruce, 59th Scinde Rifles Frontier Force C T Wright Warren, 80th Carnatic Infantry; S A H Hungerford, 116th Mahrattas; L E Poynder, 6th Gurkha Rifles; C D'A Bingham, 109th Infantry; G B Lucas, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse; H R B H Irwin, 105th Maharatta Light Infantry; R. B. Harward, 86th Carnatic Infantry; J D Laman, 27th Punjabis; E T R Wickham, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse; K H M Davison, 106th Hazara Pioners, April 29.

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut to be Capt—R E Flowerdew, March 26.

Note.—The promotion of Major A N Fleming to that rank is antedated from July 29, 1908, as notified in the "Gazette" of Oct. 26, 1908, to Jan. 29, 1908.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieut to be Capt—W L C Graham, Jan 19.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army:—Lieut.-Col D C Phillott, April 28; Capt H E S Cordeaux, C B June 2.

The following appointments have been made in India:—

Commands.

To be a Divisional Commander—Major-Gen Sir G C Kitson, C B, British Service, vice Lieut-Gen Sir A R Martin, May 4.

To be a Brigade Commander—Major-Gen G F Gorringe, C M G, D S O., British Service, vice Major-Gen J C Swann, C B, May 1.

Army Headquarters Staff.

General Staff Branch.

Note.—The appointment of Major H R Stockley, C I E, R E, to be General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, has effect from March 1, and not March 22, as stated in the "Gazette" of May 14.

Adjutant-General's Branch.

To be an Assistant Adjutant-General—Col C E Johnson, vice Col D C F Macintyre, April 9.

Quartermaster-General's Branch.

To be Quartermaster-General—Major-Gen W R Birdwood, C B, C S I, C I E, D S O, vice Major-Gen Sir G C Kitson, C B, British Service, May 4.

Military Works Branch.

To be D A D G—Capt D Ogilvie, R E, vice Capt G B Kensington, R E, March 17.

Divisional Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade—Col C M Ducat, Indian Army, vice Col K E Lean, C B, British Service, April 28.

To be an Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col M Cowper, I A, vice Col W H Dobbie, I A, April 5.

Brigade Staff.

To be a Brigade Major—Capt B P Sangster, 2nd Lancers, vice Major A W Chitty, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, March 29.

Personal Staff of the Viceroy.

To be Aide-de-Camp—Capt W W Muir, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, April 15.

Personal Staff of the Governor of Bengal.

To be Aide-de-Camp—Lieut the Hon. C A J Annesley, Oxfordshire and Bucks L I April 30.

Personal Staff of the Governor of Madras.

To be Military Secretary—Capt. T G J Torrie, 27th Cavalry, vice Lieut the Hon C A J Annesley, Oxfordshire and Bucks L I April 30.

War Office, June 18.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The following appointments have been made in India:—

Major-Gen Hugh O'Donnell, C B., D S O., Indian Army, from a Col on the Staff to be a Brigade Commander, April 1.

Col D C F Macintyre, Indian Army, to be a Col on the Staff, and to be granted to temporary rank of Brig-Gen., while so employed April 15.

Col W H. Dobbie, C B., Indian Army, to be a Col on the Staff, and to be granted the temporary rank of Brig-Gen., while so employed (April 12.)

Col temporary Brig-Gen William E Eunbury, C B., Indian Army, from a Col on the Staff, to be a Brigade Commander, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed (May 4).

War Office Appointments.

The following appointments have been made at the War Office:—

Brev Major R E H James, Loyal N Lancs Regt, from a D A A G, to be a General Staff Officer, second grade, vice Major H Isacke, Queen's Own (R W Kent Regt), June 1.

Capt G E Fritt, R E, from a Staff Captain to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Brevet Major James, June 1.

Capt J B Wells, D S O, Loyal N Lancs Regt to be a Staff Capt, vice Capt Frith and to be seconded (June 1).

Major M D Graham, D C L I, to be a D A Qrmr. G, vice Lieut-Col A G Marrable, King's Own (Yorks L I), June 14.

Capt H A Ramsay, R A, to be a Staff Capt for Artillery, vice Capt I B F Currie, R A (June 10).

Cavalry.

1st Royal Dragoons—Capt H H Sandbach resigns his commission, June 19.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Major [G A Cardew to be Lieut.-Col. vice C H de Rougemont, M V O, D S O, seconded (May 18).

Major J Hay retires on retired pay, June 19.

Superny. Major H A Boyce is restored to the establishment, June 6.

The following Capts. to be Majors:—F D Logan and to remain seconded: E H Jones.

Superny Capt W R Paul is restored; to the establishment (May 26).

The following Lieuts. to be Capts:—G. M. A. Gregory, L. C. P. Milman, and to remain seconded, and J. H. Coldwell-Horsfall, May 12.

The following Lieuts are seconded for service with the Royal Flying Corps Military Wing:—B R W Beor, and C T Carfrae, April 10.

Capt R ff Powell to be Adjutant May 26.

R G A—Capt C A Ker, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff, June 6.

Lieut J H Bateson to be Capt, March 16.

The following Lieuts are seconded:—G T Porter, for service with the Royal Flying Corps Military Wing, April 10; H P J Shaw, for service with the Supply and Transport Corps, India, May 10; A J R Gregory, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery, May 22; H A Kirby, for service with Indian Mountain Artillery, May 29.

Memoranda.

Col temporary Brig-Gen H O'Donnell, C B D S O Indian Army, to be Major-Gen vice J W G Tulloch, C B April 1.

Col temporary Brig-Gen F C Beatson, C B is placed on retired pay, and granted the hon rank of Brig-Gen June 17.

Col C R Dyer, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay June 19.

Lieut-Col M S Eyre, R A is granted the local rank of Col while commanding the N Irish Coast Defences June 12.

Lieut J H Norton, R O is granted the temporary rank of Capt while employed as a Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts June 19.

Riding-Master and Hon Capt G W Hayward R A is granted the hon ran of Major June 16.

The following native officers Indian Army are granted hon. rank on retirement:—As Capt—Subadar Major Mihr Khan, Sardar Bahadur 29th Punjabis March 11. As Lieut—Subadar Fakir Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, 29th Punjabis Jan 1.

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CARE in only using the best and purest Milk from cattle fed in the Meadows of Buckinghamshire.
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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Braces up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofula, blood and glandular swellings, discolourations, coughs and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3398 tons Captain S. Noguchi arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Malda, 1250 tons Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The G. I. S. N. Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons Captain T. C. Lima, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's., Mail steamer India, 4198 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Alcanda, 2694 tons, Captain W. C. Smith sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain H. E. Kass will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Linddenfels, 3525, tons, Captain H. Miller, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Gulistan 2848 tons, Captain Watt, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday the 4th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat
R I M S Minto	Com'r De Burgh	S S Str
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Turbett	R I M Survey
Dalhousie	Comdr Sinclair	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 5.

Ashburton	2833 Mathews	J Mackintosh & Co
Bahadur	2936 Peck	T M & Co
Belle of France	2469 Curtil	A Yule & Co
India	4193 Gordon	China 17-7 P & O Co
Kasara	505 King	M M & Co
Lindenfels	3525 Mullens	W & A G & Co
Masunda	3178 Burne	W & A G & Co
Malda	1250 Bamber	M M & Co
Pundua	2126 McClelland	M M & Co
Saifi	565 Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2935 McBean	Shah S N Co
Shirley	2192 Scott	T M & Co
Sealda	3438 Johnson	M M & Co
Salsette	2391 Lewellin	Aden 6-7 P & O
Qurimba	4917 Smith	M M & Co
Umta	3192 Wilson	M M & Co
Upada	3382 Hodgson	M M & Co
Virava	2176 Tipper	M M & Co
Vadala	2164 Lima	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Montibello	2770	Cro't	Karachi		J F & Co
D&E Clan Alpine	2285	Shotland			J Finlay & Co
F Clan McNeil	2394	Higgins		Grafton 5-7	J Finlay & Co
G Mahamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	12-7	B & P S N Co
H Islami	1634	Newby	Jeddah	11-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Frank Coverdale	2498	Storm		Port Said 10-7	Ralli Bros
M Pruth	2837	Evans		Hamburg 7-7	W & A G & Co
N Harpagus	3672	Johnson		6-7	R A Willis
O Bedrie	1633	Fisher	Arabi	Steamers & Co	
P Maryada Short	2335	Caldecott		Dunkirk 7-7	R A Willis
Q Rahmani	1972	Greves	Jeddah	13-7	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bombay Maru	3398	Noguchi	Kobe	12-7	N Y Kisha
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	6-7	W & A Graham & Co
3 Sicilia	3186	Maganzini	Genoa	15-7	R Tins
5 Raghean	2650	Brown	Hamburg	6-7	Ralli Bros
6 Gramsbergen	3157	Goat		6-7	T Morrison & Co
8 Gulistan	2848	Watt		5-7	M M & Co
12&13 Caledonia	3433	Snow			P & O Co
15 Kurrachee	2333	Cattral		6-7	Ralli Bros

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed		Bo S N Co
Indravati	543	Ismail		Bo S N Co
Saburmati	521	Ahmed		Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	631	Strong	Repairing	B P Trust

M W D D

Parnea	2127	Williams		M M & Co Offside K
Nawab	2541	Koss	Calcutta 6-7	A M Jeewanjee Offside
Konig	3176	Hoidt		A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Bombay Maru	Noguchi	Kobe June 1
5	Malda	Bamber	Busreh June 19
	Vadala	Lima	M'tius June 18
	India	Gordon	Aden June 30
	R I M S Dathousie	Sinclair	Put back from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Alcanda	Smith	Calcutta
	Singu	Taylor	Karachi
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
	Lindenfels	Mulur	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday.

Steamer Gulistan with for Antwerp.
" Nawab Kass for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer India for China &c.
" Bombay Maru for Kobe &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co., steamer "Culna" left London on the evening of the 3rd instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
July	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
6	m 3 6	24 8	m 8 38	18 11
	3 27 a	26 7	9 57 a	19 1
7	m 3 56	24 5	m 9 25	19 8
	4 5 a	26 2	10 46 a	18 10
8	m 4 57 a	24 5	m 10 27	20 0
	4 50 a	25 10	11 45 a	18 4
9	m 6 14	24 8	m 11 49	21 0
	5 45 a	25 6		
10	m 7 32	25 3	m 0 44	17 7
	6 50 a	25 5	1 14 a	21 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	6 (Saturday)	6h 7m	7h 20m
"	7 (Sunday)	6h 7m	7h 20m
"	8 Monday	6h 7m	7h 20m
"	9 (Tuesday)	6h 6m	7h 20m
"	10 (Wednesday)	6h 8m	7h 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 29th, 7h, 3-8m. p.m. Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h. 16-9m. p.m. New Moon, 14th, 5h. 43-2m. p.m. First Quarter, 21st, 10h, 48-4m. a.m.

LOST DOG.

LOST, FOX TERRIER DOG, fine face, rather large build, one year old. Answers to the name of "Tom."

Finder will be rewarded on returning to Police Commissioner's bungalow, The Ridge, Malabar Hill. Retainer, after this notice, will be prosecuted.

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INCLUDING

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the norcased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 6th July, 1912.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU: A BICENTENARY.

On the 28th of June, two hundred years ago, a certain watchmaker in Geneva was summoned to his wife's bedside, and bidden to look upon the face of his new-born son. The watchmaker was a careless, idle fellow, and it is to be doubted whether he saw in the little puckered face of the baby any thing more than the visage of an unbeautiful human atom. Death soon claimed the poor mother, and the little Jean Jacques was handed over to two doting aunts to be spoiled and petted. Rousseau the elder managed to pass the bounds of legality in one of his mad orgies, and wisely decided that Geneva did not agree with him. One fine day he decamped, and his boy was sent to his Uncle Bernard who brought him up, or allowed him to grow up, in his home. Uncle Bernard was a worldling, fond of pleasure and disreputable amusements, the aunt was a model of pious austerity, and the contrasting natures must have puzzled the boy's mind considerably. The wife, evidently mistrusting the precept and example of her husband, despatched Jean Jacques to a pastor's household, where his career was far from blameless. He found a solace for his well-merited punishments in devouring such books as came to hand, "Plutarch's Lives" and Calprenede's novels must have been rather stimulating fare for a boy of fourteen; so, evidently, thought the worthy pastor, who one day made a bonfire of the collection. This was more than the young student could bear and he seized the first opportunity to escape, and after many vicissitudes found himself once more in clerical hands, his friend in need being a curé, who lived in Savoy. This worthy handed the young vagabond over to a Madame de Warens, whose hobby was conversions and this pious lady took Jean Jacques in hand and turned the Huguenot into a good Catholic. The conversion, from a purely ethical point of view, must have been rather incomplete, for Rousseau's morals scarcely did his preceptors credit. He even descended to petty thefts and was anything but truthful.

Graceless as his character was, he must have been possessed of some attractions, for Madame de Warens regarded him with an affection which was certainly not motherly. She tried to find a career for her protegé, and he drifted to and fro, an idle ne'er-do-well, returning from time to time to Chambery and to Madame de Warens' protecting and soothing presence. The indiscretions of this kindly dame might never have come to light had not Rousseau avowed her sins, together with his own, in his "Confessions," a form of repentance to which many sinners are addicted. Perhaps he still retained a feeling of pique a being supplanted in her favours by an intrusive Swiss who managed to impress on him that he was 'de trop.' After this defeat he went to Paris, where varying fortunes awaited him. In fair or foul chance he persevered with his writing and numbered not a few literary notabilities amongst his friends. He seems to have understood the art of pleasing influential women. Many were the well-born ladies who smiled upon him and lent him a helping hand. In spite of a certain morbid tone his books and pamphlets had a great success, one wonders how such a callous unmoral rogue could presume to hold forth on ethical subjects. He was a very prolific writer, and at least had the courage of his convictions, for their utterance more than once put him in jeopardy and obliged him to seek safety in flight. One of these enforced retreats sent him to England where he commenced his celebrated "Confessions." Paris sheltered him again in a short time, he seems to have been rather friendless and out-at-elbow about this period, for he earned a scanty wage at a copyist's trade, writing fiercely and continuously during his brief leisure hours.

Rousseau was not a person who could be overlooked for long. Patrons and patronesses began to vie with each other in heaping favours upon the eccentric genius, the Marquess de Girardin presented Rousseau with a little house at Ermenonville, in which humble abode he died in the year 1778. This brief biography reveals the extraordinary discrepancy which may exist between a man's character and the opinions he expresses in his writings. It seems impossible that the author of "Emile" should have been capable of deserting his five little children and of sending them one by one to a foundling hospital. Notwithstanding his unnatural callousness he was something of an authority upon the upbringing of children; his educationary methods are cited even today, when every theory relating to the rearing of the young has been tested to the uttermost. His revolutionary ideas, which inspired the mob with such insane fervour during the great upheaval of the Terror, are more directly traceable to the man's own temperament than to any fervour of altruism having for object the transformation of the world. Rousseau was anti-aristocrat, because he was by birth and disposition a peasant, having a peasant's violent and unreasonable hatred and dislike of what is not easily comprehensible. The polished wit of the court exquisite filled him with unspeakable rancour; the patrician virtue of self-control was never his. His indulgence in vituperation and his passionate revolt against existing systems, are not hard to understand; he lived in a time when only the wilfully blind could be insensible to the corruption which underlay the brilliant surface. The splendour, the luxury, the thoughtless pleasures, were built on a foundation reared by dull, unhappy slaves, who, dumb and brutish, toiled in an underworld of want and misery. Rousseau voiced their unspoken cry, and truly Wisdom is justified of all her children, even of such an one as the famous Jean Jaques of whom is recorded scarcely a single deed that was not unloveable or base.

EXTRA MONTH OF THE HINDUS.

The present Hindu year consists of thirteen months as it has an extra month added to it and this additional month is now running. This extra or intercalary month is considered very sacred, and the Hindus generally devote it to the performance of pious rites and charitable deeds. But it was not always thus, and in former ages people held this extra month in scant respect and performed no solemn rites during it. All the regular twelve months have each a presiding deity who is honoured and specially worshipped during it, but the extra month was without any such deity, whereupon, so runs the legend, it complained to the supreme deity about its forlorn state and the neglect of the people. This deity listened sympathetically to its complaint and became himself its presiding god, and the extra month is since called after the universal deity "Purshottummas" or the month sacred to the best god. People also began to perform their most sacred rites in this month since it was set apart as the month of the best deity. During this month temples and other places of worship are busy and the priests have scant leisure. Bathing in the sea or in the rivers is specially enjoined for this month, as they believe in the remission of sins in this way, the intercalar month being very efficacious for this object. Sacred books like the Vedas, the Gita and others are daily nightly read during this month in temples where people flock to hear them and be edified. In short, this intercalary month is dedicated to piety and virtue according to their notions by the Hindus who pay less than usual attention to worldly affairs while it lasts. With many it is wholly a time of retreat and contemplation, and such intervals of temporary withdrawal from the worries of life are welcome, if only they did not lead, as they often do, to excess of religious zeal and asceticism. These extra months occur at pretty regular intervals, one such being intercalated after almost thirty-three months. Thus the extra month first occurs once in three years and next in two years. Hindus have lunar months and fall short of true solar time by about ten days and a half every year. In order to rectify their calculation and bring it up to solar reckoning they employ this extra month, and in the course of nineteen years this rectification is completed, so that a solar date like that of our calendar corresponds to a lunar date of the Hindu calendar at the end of this cycle of exactly nineteen years. Just as a month is added occasionally, so a month is also suppressed or cancelled. But this suppression of a Hindu month is of very rare occurrence. The last time their calendar had such a cancelled month in 1822 of our era or 1879 of the Vikram era when the second Hindu month, Margsar, was left out of reckoning and cancelled. Such a cancelled month will not come again till 1963 of our era. The cancellation generally is made in once nineteen years and then in one-hundred and forty-one years, but there are exceptions.

ITALY'S EMIGRATION.

News has been published, which furnishes an interesting side-light on the objects, with which Italy undertook the Tripolitan War. It will be remembered that it was suggested at its commencement that Italy's idea was to provide an outlet hear home for her emigration. This was denied at the time, but there is reason to believe that there was more in it than the Italian authorities were prepared to admit. In fact that this is so has been openly admitted by a responsible Italian speaker. This motive, it is not at all unlikely, was influenced by the greater restrictions which American ports have lately imposed on immigration, for it is to America that Italian emigrants have hitherto made their way. However a great change has come over the Italian mind in regard to the United States, and while the reason is somewhat obscure, it is a remarkable fact that last year the Italians, who departed from the United States, exceeded the new arrivals by 6,000. This change in the movements of the emigrants dates back for the last five years or so. Until that time began, they had remained permanently in America, but now their idea seems to be to return to their own country as soon as they have saved a minimum sum of £50, while they have also remitted to Italy from America sums, which amounted to nearly twenty million pounds in 1910. Obviously they can be a source of considerable wealth to their own country, if she can find a settlement for them. She is preparing that in Tripoli. One of the Italian delegates to the recent International Navigation Congress at Philadelphia asserted in the course of a newspaper interview that the surplus population of Italy was to be diverted to Tripoli instead of to the United States. "The Italian Government," said Commander Luiggi, Professor of Engineering at the University of Rome, "is making plans to stop the overflow to America, and will take care of its subjects in Tripoli. We are able to offer them inducements such as will prevent them coming to the United States." With this object, it is stated, large sums of money are about to be spent in improvements, such as the construction of roads and railways and the development of new ports. When the Italian object has been achieved, it will have an unwelcome effect on the receipts of the British trans-Atlantic shipping companies.

PADRE AS STRIKE LEADER.

The Rev. Father Hopkins who has been acting as one of the men's advisers in the London transport strike is very well-known in Calcutta, and to some extent in Bombay. In the former city he was for years the Chaplain of the Diocesan Seamen's Mission, and twenty years ago when the sailing ships was a powerful factor in our sea-borne trade his "Priory" at Garden Reach was the first resort of every sailor, who visited the port. Of the magnificent character of his work there no doubt can be entertained, and while in its early days he had to encounter opposition all round—partly because he was misunderstood by shipmasters, and partly because of his "Romanizing tendencies"—when he left in 1894, he had won the confidence of all classes. He is, of course, an Anglican priest of the higher school, is a great preacher in every sense of the word, and has an amazing personality In recent strikes he has so far worked he has always been a men's man, as the harrowing tale of the "Crofton Hall," and many another Calcutta mercantile marine *causes celebre* will bear witness.

His Excellency the Viceroy will probably pay a visit to Delhi at the end of July.

The P. and O. s.s. "Arcadia" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-morrow.

The Lieut Governor of Burma will leave on the 25th instant for Tharawaddy and Prome from Rangoon, accompanied by Mr. Booth Gravely, Privates ecretary, and Mr. W. F. Rice, Chief Secretary.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dalhousie," Commander C. G. Sinclair, which left Bombay harbour on Thursday afternoon for Aden, put back from sea, having found a defect in her machinery. She will enter the wet basin to-day, and after making good the damage, she will resume her voyage.

General Sir Neville Lyttleton is likely to be appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, in succession to the late Sir George White.

News from Quetta says that the alleged infraction of the Persian frontier due to Afghans, some weeks ago, was of a most trifling kind and the rumour is traceable to Russian Agents at Meshed.

In a Bill to be introduced by the Hungarian Government it is proposed that any expelled deputy who appears in the Chamber and refuses to leave shall forfeit his seat.

The Reichstag is shortly to be asked to vote a further credit of £400,000 to £500,000 to supply the newly invented automatic rifle to a few of the German regiments by way of experiment. The rifle has been subjected to a series of official tests with the best results.

Light has now been thrown upon the tragedy at Bruges, where a man and woman were found dead. The former was supposed to be Captain Conceiro, the Portuguese Royalist leader, but it has been found that the couple were French people from Nantes.

The candidature is announced of the Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Deccan Sardars. The Chief has been in the Council for the last fifteen years. The Chief of Kurundwad (senior) is another candidate.

A Press communique states :—With reference to the Press communique dated the 20th of September, 1911, the Government of India have decided that the concession rates for freight, on consignment of fodder, referred to therein, shall be reintroduced with effect from the 5th of July, 1912, until further notice, in the case of all consignments of fodder booked to any station in the Punjab.

Dr. Sun Yate-sen unequivocally denies the allegation which has been made by the Chinese and foreign Press in China that he received one million dollars to vacate the Presidency. He says that all the sums remitted to Nankin were applied solely to the military and civil requirements of the Republic; that no money was diverted to his own use, and that the allegation is baseless, odious and libellous. Sun Yat-sen has telegraphed to Tang Shao-yi as follows: "Clearly indicate the truth and vindicate me. I contracted loans in Shanghai, in America, in Singapore and elsewhere, amounting to one and a quarter millions. These the Government assumed as an obligation and should have repaid within four months of the revolution. I have not yet received a solitary dollar, though I have repeatedly pressed the Premier for the money."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

Debate in the House of Lords.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Let India no longer think that it is neglected. The House of Lords has held two sittings this week. One of the sittings lasted nearly four hours and the other fifteen. Both were practically confined to the affairs of India. Lord Crewe, in moving on Monday the second reading of the Government of India Bill, set his brother peers an example in brevity, which one of them at least did not follow. I allude to Earl Curzon, who followed the Secretary of State and spoke for nearly sixty minutes. If the Bill had been as comprehensive as he thought it should have been, and as he thinks the Government originally intended it should be, Lord Curzon might still be speaking! He challenged Mr. Montagu's recent statement that the policy of the Government with regard to the change of the capital and the rest has been welcomed by the overwhelming bulk of the people of India. How had the Under Secretary "who had never been in India" ascertained this? He (Lord Curzon) had spent seven years in India in the vain attempt to do that in any subject. The vast majority of the people of India were absolutely ignorant that there was to be any transfer at all, and of those who knew of it the vast majority were indifferent, because it did not touch them in their everyday life. But he challenged Lord Crewe's contention that the opponents of the change formed an infinitesimal minority and then passed on to deal with what he conceived to be the most important question—the cost of the transfer. He pointed out that it was not merely bricks and mortar that they had to consider, and he enumerated no less than eighteen extra burdens, which he thinks will have to be borne by the taxpayer as the result of making Delhi the future headquarters of the Raj. Who were to be the gainers by the change? The Government attached great importance to the presence of the Princes at Delhi, but was it altogether wise to take them away from their responsibilities and duties as rulers of States? So far as he knew no adequate reasons had yet been supplied for the selection of Delhi. Lord Minto also dwelt on the financial aspect and feared that in order to provide the money to establish the new capital the various departments, on the success of which the future of India largely depended, would be crippled in their resources. Lord MacDonnell, the solitary supporter of the Bill, admitted the existence of discontent in Bengal over what he called two small grievances—one in connection with the partition and the other in regard to the university—but he predicted that those would speedily pass. There was also some discontent among the civil servants in the districts affected, but he declared with his customary directness that the Civil Service is made for India, not India for the Civil Service. He also warned noble lords against attaching too much importance to "erotic associations" like the All-India Moslem League, which, he says, has greater vitality in London than in India. Lord Crewe is not easily put out, but he showed a certain amount of feeling when in his second speech he was interrupted by Lord Curzon. Lord Crewe was dealing with the charge that a university is being founded at Dacca as a sop to the Mahomedans. He said that similar institutions were to be established at Patna, Rangoon and elsewhere. "There would be no university if there had not been this repartition," exclaimed Lord Curzon. Lord Crewe retorted: "The noble earl is good enough to conduct my Indian policy for me," and he went on to explain with evident sincerity that one of the objects he has at heart is the formation of residential universities throughout India.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

There is some foundation for Mr. Massingham's statement that since Sir Henry Campbell, Bannerman's death, "social influences" have had too much weight in the Liberal party, but he is, I think, more concerned with what he considers the views of Imperialism than to the decline of the Radical element in the Government and "Little Englandism" is not, I fancy, so strong among the rank and file as he supposes. His chief grievance is that Lord Haldane has replaced Lord Loreburn. He assumes that the latter is a Radical, but I have heard him described by a man quite as great a Radical as Mr. Massingham as a Tory. The inference is that although Lord Loreburn is a Free Trader and all that he is not in sympathy with the latter developments of Radicalism—land taxes and so forth. From Mr. Massingham's point of view, I think, he is right about Mr. J. M. Robertson, who is a far more able man than some of those advanced by Mr. Asquith to the Cabinet rank and who or rather whose friends ought not to have had a "hard fight" to secure him a place "even as the Under Secretary of a not too important department." Whether Mr. Massingham is wise in relying so much on Mr. Lloyd George as an anti-Imperialist time will show. My impression is that Mr. Massingham is mistaken on this point, as he may discover to his sorrow before he is much older. In some of his strictures Mr. Massingham has been forestalled by the *Manchester Guardian*, whose "pacifik" views are well known. In respect to one of its charges, the *Manchester Guardian* is shown to have done Mr. Asquith a great injustice. "It is certain," wrote the *Guardian* "that we owe the South African Settlement—the most signal and unhappily the last instance, which we have seen of the unflinching application of Liberal principles to foreign policy—solely to his personal intervention. He won over his Cabinet, but without him it could not and would not have been done." On the contrary, the *Westminster Gazette* states that the Transvaal constitution was worked out by a Sub-Committee of which Mr. Asquith was Chairman, and that "there never was the faintest difference of opinion about it in the Cabinet." The Editor of the *Westminster Gazette* is known to be in the confidence of those, who could give him accurate information on the subject, and we have probably now heard the last of this "ridiculous fiction" as he styles it. Either in the *Nation* or in the article that he has since contributed to the *Daily News and Leader*, Mr. Massingham points out that Mr. Churchill is no longer in such close association with Mr. Lloyd George. The two were until a comparatively recent date very intimate allies, and before Mr. Massingham called attention to the matter there had been a great deal of speculation as to the meaning of the change in their relations. Some of the reasons suggested are not flattering to Mr. Churchill who for the moment, such is the mutability of human affairs, seems to have more friends among the Conservatives than among the Liberals.

THE NEW REFORM BILL

was introduced on Monday by Mr. Pease in a comparatively small house, and it has been received without any particular display of enthusiasm in the country. Why is this? The measure is certainly one of far-reaching importance and may, if it becomes law, bring about tremendous changes. Conservatives say that the people are indifferent. Liberals say that the absence of excitement is due to the recognition of the fact that the abolition of the plural vote is a *chose jugee*. Mr. Pease calculates that there are 266 constituencies in each of which there are over a thousand voters, three-fourths of whom are hostile to the present Government. The penalty for voting in more than one place will be £200 or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a year, with deprivation of voting powers for seven years. Peers will be allowed to vote, but not to sit in the House of Commons. The Bill does not, as some hoped it would, provide for all elections taking place on the same day, nor does it relieve candidates of the returning officers' charges.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOL MEDAL.

Eight years ago the happy thought suggested itself to the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society to try and interest the pupils of our great public schools in the study of Indian history. With funds contributed by Indian princes and others it was decided to establish an annual prize in the shape of a gold medal for the best essay on a given subject. This year the subject was Lord Lawrence, and five schools competed—Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Marlborough and Perse (Cambridge). One essay was sent in by each; the winner was H. F. A. Keating of Eton, whose essay I am told does him great credit and is distinctly above the average. It seems strange, all things considered, that there are not more competitors, and why apparently there is never more than one from any particular school. As I suppose one of the objects is to encourage promising youngsters to seek a career in India and as the I. C. S. is by no means exclusively recruited from only one class of schools it might perhaps be possible to extend the area of competition. In his opening speech Lord Reay referred to the connection of India with the old London School Board beginning with Lord Lawrence. Lawrence, it will be remembered, was the first Chairman of that body—a body which did splendid work for the metropolis and ought never to have been abolished—and Lord Reay himself was the last. Lord Reay farther mentioned that Lawrence's daughter, who was at the meeting was, in the later years of the Board, one of its most useful members. His lordship forgot to add that two other ex-Governors of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple and Lord Sandhurst, were also members. He also omitted to refer to Sir Charles Elliott, who as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the London School Board, did so much for the cause of education in London. Another Anglo-Indian member was Mr. Gerald Ritchie, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service and brother of the Under Secretary of State for India. The *eloge* of Lawrence delivered by Lord Harris before handing the medal to Mr. Keating was so eloquent and so illuminating as to make one regret that he does not more often take part in Indian debates in the House of Lords. His estimate of Lawrence's character and achievements struck me as being singularly penetrating. Lord Harris is not among those who would belittle Lawrence's viceroyalty—all are agreed as to the value to his country of his great deeds in the Punjab—and maintained that as Governor-General he laid the foundations of reforms that afterwards became of inestimable benefit to India. Remarking on Lawrence's simple habits and dislike of ostentation Lord Harris recalled that the famous administrator would place his orders on the wrong side of his coat and that when the Kohinoor diamond came into his possession, instead of transmitting it at once to England, he kept it for six weeks in his waistcoat pocket having forgotten all about it and only discovering it there by accident. Lord Reay, in expressing his entire concurrence with Lord Harris's eloquent appreciation, said that to his mind Lawrence's greatest claim to the admiration of his fellow countrymen was the magnanimity he displayed on the suppression of the Mutiny. In keeping with this "glorious page in our history" was England's recent policy in South Africa—a policy which foreign statesmen had told him no other nation in the world would have had the courage to adopt. For the Bombayites who listened to Lord Harris's address not the least interesting portion of his remarks were those which related to the progress he noticed on Western India, when he revisited your Presidency on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar. At the close of the proceedings I had a conversation with Lord Harris, and he repeated with even greater emphasis the delight he felt at all he saw in Bombay last cold weather.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE SILK EXHIBITION.

One of the most pleasing public functions of the week, which has been full of Royal functions, was the visit of Queen Alexandra to the Exhibition of British silks, held by the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland at Prince's Skating Club, Knightsbridge, just opposite the Cavalry Barracks. It was quite an *impromptu* visit, the earliest notice of which was about 10 a.m., but Mr. Arthur Piggott, the energetic secretary to the Association, at once summoned Mr. Frank Warner, the President of the Association and Sir George Birdwood, one of the Vice-Presidents, and the resident London Members of the Council of the Association, who were all ready to receive Her Majesty on her arrival at noon. The Queen Mother who was accompanied by Princess Victoria and attended by Lady Lansdowne, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, and Colonel Arthur Streatfeild, C. B., Private Secretary, was received by Mr. Frank Warner, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. E. W. Cox of Messrs. Cox and Edwards, London, and Mr. W. Robert Fox of Messrs. Bailey Fox and Co. By request of her Majesty the usual practice of closing the doors to the public on the occasion of such Royal visits was not enforced, and of course on Wednesday as soon as Queen Alexandra's presence became known the building rapidly filled. Nevertheless the Queen and her party moved about the exhibition with perfect freedom and without a single detective, or even policeman to guard them. Her Majesty carefully examined every stall and with the liveliest interest, the contents of the stall being explained by the Exhibitor to whom it belonged. What really appeared most to attract Queen Alexandra was the Indian exhibit of hand-made laces, and embroideries in charge of Mrs. Rogers of 4, Cholmeley Park, Highgate, received from the "Industrial Missions" of Southern India. They have been in great demand by all visitors to the Exhibition and Sir George Birdwood tells me that if better exploited—that is advertised in this country—the demand for them would readily become commercial and provide a means of livelihood for thousands of Indian women "cursed with the unprofitable endowment of a superior English education." Her Majesty was also particularly interested in such exhibits as those of

(Continued on page 8.)

THE HONGKONG OUTRAGE.

ACCOMPLICE ARMED WITH REVOLVER.

Other Confederates in Canton.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HONGKONG, JULY 5.

Snap-shots taken of the outrage on the Governor disclosed the fact that the assailant had an accomplice, who was armed with a revolver.

He was arrested last night.

Documents prove that he was financed from Canton.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

Ninety Persons Killed and Injured in America.

NEW YORK, JULY 4.

An express collided, while travelling at full speed, with the rear of a passenger train standing in the station at Corning. Forty persons were killed and fifty others injured.

The casualties occurred principally in the two rear coaches.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Britain Wins International Football Event.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 4.

The American and British competitors are doing their utmost to promote mutual good feeling, and cause to pass into oblivion the disagreements of the last Olympiad.

In the final of the Ladies' Lawn Tennis Singles to-day, Mme. Broquedis (France) defeated Mme. Koering (Germany) 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 5.

In the final of the international football championship, played here yesterday in connection with the Olympic games, Great Britain defeated Denmark by four goals to two.

TSAR-KAISER MEETING.

Decoration for the Russian Premier.

BALTIC PORT, JULY 4.

The weather is sunny here. The Tsar boarded the German Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" and greeted the Kaiser. The usual salutes were fired.

BALTIC PORT, JULY 5.

The Kaiser, yesterday, visited the Russian Imperial yacht. Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, German Chancellor, conferred for an hour and a half with M. Kokovtseff, the Russian Premier, and M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister.

A state banquet was given in the evening.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Kaiser has bestowed the Order of the Black Eagle on M. Kokovtseff.

[M. Vladimir Nikolaevitch Kokovtseff became Prime Minister of Russia in September of last year on the assassination of M. Stolypin. He had previously been Minister of Finance.]

JOHNSON'S VICTORY.

Run-away Win Over Flynn for World's Championship.

LAS VEGAS, JULY 5.

The fight between "Jack" Johnson and "Jim" Flynn for the heavy-weight championship of the world, yesterday, was stopped by the police at the ninth round.

The match was awarded to Johnson.

The crowd cheered the result.

Johnson was smiling throughout the contest, and indulged in many sarcastic remarks at his opponent's expense, frequently leaving his stomach unguarded "to be punched".

Flynn, who was badly punished, was frequently cautioned for butting Johnson.

THE LIGHT-WEIGHTS.

LOS ANGELES, JULY 5.

Wolgast yesterday defeated "Joe" Rivers in the thirteenth round in a contest for the light-weight championship of the world.

AVIATION.

Double Tragedy Close to Stonehenge.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Captain Lorains and Sergeant-Major Wilson have been killed, while aeroplaning over Stonehenge.

BELFAST UNIONISTS' RIOT.

LONDON, JULY 5.

A Unionist club, parading at Belfast, yesterday, started smashing windows. The demonstrators attacked the Catholic schools, a Nationalist newspaper office, and a number of shops.

The police were powerless.

ENGLISH BY-ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Mr. Ernest Craig has been adopted as Unionist candidate for Crewe. The Labourite candidate is Mr. Holmes, a railwayman.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Mr. Finney, President of the North Staffordshire Federation, has been unanimously adopted as the miners' candidate for Hanley.

LORD KITCHENER.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 4.

Lord Kitchener has sailed for London.

CANADA AND EMPIRE.

Colonial Ministers' Mission in London.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 4.

Great interest is being taken in the visit of the Canadian Ministers. Prominence is given to the prediction that the Dominion will offer two or, perhaps, three Dreadnoughts for the Admiralty's approval.

Mr. Borden, on landing at Avonmouth, made a brief speech in which he declared that Canada was prepared to take her full share in the glorious mission of the Empire.

Mr. Borden, and other Canadian Ministers, met with an enthusiastic reception on their arrival at Paddington to-day.

LATER.

The Committee of Imperial Defence, to-day, held an important meeting, preliminary to discussion with the Canadian Ministers.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Imperial Defence Committee met yesterday. There was an unusually large attendance, which included Lord Fisher, Sir A. K. Wilson and General Sir Ian Hamilton.

There were two long sessions.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Conditions on which Britain Withdraws Troops.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The blue-book on Persia concludes with a despatch from Sir Edward Grey to Sir George Barclay, dated April 2nd, declaring that it is essential that the men, locally known to be guilty of the attack on Consul Smart, be handed over to the Persian Government for punishment. If this is done, then the detachment at Bushire will be withdrawn, and if the tribal chiefs are friendly and peaceable for at least two months, and no more road outrages occur, the withdrawal of the cavalry from Shiraz and Ispahan will follow.

Persia must, however, understand that the continuance of this benevolent attitude will depend on the establishment of an efficient Swedish gendarmerie. Persia must, therefore, before the final withdrawal of the troops, undertake to support the Swedish officers to the utmost.

In view of the improved situation, Britain postpones making proposals to Persia to utilize the tribal chiefs.

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. G. K. Gokhale's Hope and Confidence.

LONDON, JULY 5.

At a reception given by Lady Schwann yesterday, Mr. Gokhale, on behalf of Bombay subscribers, presented Lady Wedderburn with a diamond and pearl necklace of Indian workmanship.

Mr. Gokhale said that India had entered on a new era of hope and confidence that all reasonable Indian aspirations would assuredly be fulfilled. Though it might take time, this was to the good, if it meant that the solutions of their problems would be enduring.

THE CHINA LOAN.

Guarantees for Useful Expenditure.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Sir Edward Grey replying in the House of Commons yesterday to Sir John Lonsdale and Mr. Laurence Ginnell, in connection with the Chinese loan, said that the chief British interest is that British money lent to China shall be used to establish security and order. This interest is common also to the other countries.

His Majesty's Government had, throughout, required adequate guarantees for the proper and useful expenditure of any loan. This was only attainable by effective control. The form of this control would necessarily be the result of agreement between the groups of financiers and China, but the Governments concerned could not approve any scheme, which did not provide adequate guarantees.

FRENCH DOCK STRIKE.

HAVRE, JULY 4.

The dockers here have struck. They to-day stopped a cotton wagon and scattered the bales. They were dispersed by a cavalry charge.

BORDEAUX, JULY 5.

The dockers have struck here.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

H. E the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council this morning.

Sir Robert and Lady Carlyle and Miss Barton, the Maharani of Indore and Miss Jermyn, Major and Mrs. Petterson, Miss Finney, Miss L. Smith, Captain Campbell, the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, Colonel Cole and Captain Gstacre dined at Viceregal Lodge to-night.

The Maharajas of Bikanir and Indore arrive at Viceregal Lodge on the 8th inst. and the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior on the 9th.

Sir John and Lady and Miss Hewett and Colonel Gordon are to visit Viceregal Lodge on the 13th of July.

Rani Harnam Singh is giving a purdah party on the 9th instant to meet Lady Hardinge.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 5.

The rice market here continues to be very active, and prices are booming. The latest quotations are Rs. 520 for July for large mills specials, and Rs. 545 to Rs. 550 for smaller mills specials. These are the highest quotations that have ever been reached in Rangoon. Enquiries continue good from Japan, even September shipments being quoted for, but there appears to be some difficulty about freights. The war rates recently of the B. I. S. N. Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were Rs. 5 per ton, and both lines are fully booked for July and August.

THE TERRITORIALS.

"Quiet" Debate in the House of Commons.

DIFFICULTY OF INVASION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The House of Commons was yesterday occupied with a quiet debate on the War Office vote.

Colonel Seely, replying to criticisms, chiefly those of Mr. Amery, maintained that there had been great improvements in the expeditionary force. The difficulty of invasion was now greater. He urged that the Territorial Force should be given the benefit of the doubt, regarding its fitness to assist the Regular Army, because the co-operation of the Dominions would be difficult to obtain, if we acted on the principle that a soldier was useless unless he had been trained for two years.

The majority of the Government fell to 46, Mr. Amery's motion to reduce the vote being defeated by 236 to 190.

PUNJAB LIGHT HORSE.

Resignation of Founder and Commandant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 5.

In the annual report of the Punjab Light Horse, it is stated that Lieut-Colonel Arthur Grey, C. I. E., V. D., resigns command after nineteen years' tenure and this event is made the occasion of a brief history of the Regiment, of which he is the founder. The corps came officially into existence nineteen years ago, as part of the administrative battalion of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles. Nearly one-third of the corps, including five officers, volunteered for the South African War, and the men accepted by Colonel Lumsden highly distinguished themselves, and received the warmest possible appreciation of their work. Several of them received commissions. Colonel Grey hands over charge to Major H. T. Pease.

KARACHI CUSTOMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 5.

The Government of India has approved the construction of a new Customs House at Karachi at a cost of seven lakhs of rupees. It will be a notable addition to the architecture of Karachi. The Consulting Architect to Government has been asked to prepare a detailed drawing.

THE KHOST REBELLION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

A frontier correspondent states that the Mangals in Khost are insisting on very favourable terms in their negotiations with the Afghan military authorities. They are said to have secured a good many rifles and cartridges, while the rebellion was in progress. These they refuse to give up,

PUNJABIS' SAVINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 5.

The Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, answering an enquiry from the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, state that the educated people of the Punjab are more inclined than formerly to invest their savings in commercial concerns, but the Committee are not in a position to say to what extent.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 5.

At a meeting of Mussulmans, held in the Islamia College grounds, Lahore, resolutions were passed recording a sense of loathing and horror at the dastardly and murderous attack, which led to the death of Khan Sahib Habibali, Inspector of Police, and drawing the attention of the Supreme Government to the distinguished services rendered to the Crown by the deceased, and the necessity of munificent provision for his family. Khwaja Kamaluddin moved a resolution urging upon the Government, the desirability of unearthing the plot referred to by the deceased in his dying declaration. He said nothing was farther from the minds of the Mussulman public than to speak of the lamentable tragedy, as if Hindus as a body did not deplore it. He was sure Hindus were as much shocked at the dastardly deed as Mussulmans. It was resolved to communicate the result of the proceedings to the Lieut-Governor, Punjab, and the Inspector-General of the Provincial Police.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

His Excellency the Governor visited the colleges in northern Calcutta yesterday. At Ripon College he was received by Messrs. Surendranath Banerji and Bhupendranath Basu, and was warmly cheered by the students. The visit to the colleges was quite informal, and there was no police guard or escort.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Lieut.-Col. G. McK. Franks is appointed a general staff officer, 1st grade, at the Staff College, Quetta.

Major Jamieson, 2nd-in-Command, 10th Jats, is transferred to the 6th Jats in the same capacity.

Lieut-Col. the Hon. H. D. Napier, 30th Horse, is permitted to retire from the 25th of August next.

Major Earle, Adjutant, Kolar Gold Fields Volunteers, is granted an extension of tenure till December, 1914.

Lieut.-E. Grose, 16th Rajputs, has been selected for employment with the Assam Police.

Approval has been given to the employment of Captain J. F. Turner R.E., under the Kashmir Durbar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 5.

Colonel J. M. Stewart, A.D.C. taken over the duties of Acting-Quartermaster-General, Burma Division, vice Col. Colomb vacated.

THE BENGAL OUTRAGE.

Not Regarded Seriously by Officials.

SECOND BOULDER FOUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

Referring to the so-called attempt to derail a train on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, the *Englishman* says:—"It would be unfair in view of the present quiet in Bengal to give this affair a political complexion."

The police report that the obstruction consisted of a sleeper placed across the line with a large stone to keep it in position.

Three Bengalee and two Mahomedan youths, who were near the place of the occurrence at the time of the discovery, have been placed under arrest on suspicion.

The officials regard the whole affair as childish. The enquiry is still proceeding.

LATER.

Further details, which, have reached Calcutta, with regard to the obstruction placed in front of H. E. the Governor of Bengal's special train at Sukna on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway on Monday night, state that in addition to the rock, which was holding the sleeper in position, another boulder was found on the track, and it is believed that those responsible had not time to place it in position before the train came.

AN INFATUATED FIREMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 5.

William Bacon, fireman, Burma Railway, was sentenced by the District Magistrate to thirty-five days' rigorous imprisonment, and was ordered to execute a bond in Rs. 500 and two sureties to keep the peace for one year, on a charge of firing a revolver at the police. He was also fined Rs. 10 for attempting to commit suicide. The accused, it is stated, suggested to a Miss Daisy Roberts that she should elope with him on May 23rd. She refused, and he followed her to school on the morning of the date of the offence, and at Lanmadar station showed her a revolver. He sent her a letter, while she was at school, but she refused to see him. She then reported the matter to her parents, and then to the police.

MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

THE Maharaja of Darbhanga is expected to arrive at Simla from Kashmir on the 6th instant.

LAHORE, JULY 5.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhanga arrived at Lahore this morning, and was received at the railway station by a large number of leading Hindus and Mahomedans. In the afternoon the Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Shafii gave a party at "Mandot-house" to meet the Maharaja. The party was largely attended and was of a representative character.

MAGISTRATE AND WITNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. R. Chatterji an application was made this afternoon in the Calcutta High Court on behalf of Mr. Khelafat Hossein, barrister-at-law, practising at Bhagalpur, for the transfer of the case against him on a charge of cheating pending before the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur. It was alleged that the petitioner appointed one Harihar Roy Choudhuri as Naib (zamindary officer) to his property on a payment of Rs. 500. Subsequently the complainant resigned and on demanding back his security deposit the petitioner refused to give it. Their Lordships issued a rule, as the trying magistrate is a witness in the case.

LARGE HAUL OF COCAINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, JULY 5.

On the s. s. "Glenogle" of the Chinese Steamship Company yesterday, the Customs officers made a large seizure of 214 ounces of cocaine and 112 ounces of morphia. The contraband was discovered under the boilers after a search for three days. Recently the master of the steamer was fined two hundred dollars at Singapore for having contraband cocaine on the ship.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 3.

Previous to Saturday last the monsoon had been delayed, but rain fell that evening—two inches in as many hours. The sky is still cloudy. For the want of rain, fodder is scarce and animals of all descriptions are suffering, if not dying.

Another prominent official, who has incurred the displeasure of H. H. the Nizam, has been summarily dismissed. Moulvie Osmar Khan, the Sarf-i-Khas Sudder Mahasib, (Accountant General) has been succeeded by Mr. Nazir Baig, a nephew of late Nowab Moshin-ul-Molk, and his son, Mr. Bashir Baig, has been appointed his Personal Assistant.

Mr. H. D. Graves-Law, M.A., LL.B., I.C.S., has succeeded Captain Yule as District Magistrate, Chairman of the Local Fund Committee, and Superintendent, Residency Bazaar.

From a statistical return issued during the latter half of June by the Plague Commissioner, we note that the population of Hyderabad City and suburbs was 3,08,855 and that during the plague campaign 2,00,000 people deserted the place leaving a populace of only 1,08,855 behind. From among 78,278, who were inoculated there were 271 attacks and 162 deaths, showing thereby the mortality to be 0·4184 per mille, while amongst the 3,08,855 not inoculated—including evidently the 2,00,000 who fled the country—there were 18,478 attacks and 16,901 deaths or a mortality of 43,6568 per thousand. Nobody will dispute the Commissioner's advice that anti-plague inoculation, in view of the foregoing figures, is really efficacious and a powerful safeguard against the enemy.

While I am closing, a steady shower of rain is coming down and promises to continue.

GHAT REVERSING STATION.

The Railway Board has announced that it has sanctioned the "remodelling" of the reversing station on the Bhor Ghat, which is above Karjat. We understand that the improvement will consist in an increase of the length of the sidings available for receiving trains from about 600ft. to about 800ft., in consequence of a difficulty, which has been experienced, in dealing with long special trains.

LORD Herschell has been appointed to represent the War Office in the House of Lords, and he will combine with that new office the representation of the Foreign Office.

CALCUTTA JUTE STRIKE.

Mill-Hands Complain of New Factory Act.

THOUSANDS OF MEN OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The Jute mill strike is still spreading. Six thousand men at Clive Mills, Garden Reach, Calcutta, are out, and there are strikes at several other mills up the Hooghly. The effect of the stoppages on the gunny market has been considerable, and little business is being done, as sellers have no gunnies to sell. The grievance in all the mills affected is the same, that the new working hours under the Factory Act will mean reduced work. It is confidently anticipated that there will be a general resumption of work by Monday.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Beadon is placed on special duty in connection with the acquisition of land at Delhi.

Lieut-Col. G. C. Beadon acts as second temporary Additional Judge of the Punjab Chief Court.

The services of Captain Whitemore, I. M. S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Burma Government.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Palit, bar.-at-law, is appointed an honorary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

Lieut. E. V. Wills reverts to military duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Carr, Assistant-Inspector-General of Forests, is granted two years' leave; Mr. Cubitt, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, officiates.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cargill, Assistant Engineer, Punjab, is posted to Delhi under the Director of Temporary Works.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kellner officates as Examiner of Accounts, N.-W. Railway.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The importation of the pamphlet, "The Islamic Fraternity," published at Tokio is prohibited.

Mr. P. N. Dutta officiates as Superintendent, Geological Survey.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H. Hudson is appointed Commandant Cavalry School, Saugor, vice Brigadier General Wapshare.

Captain Lapsby, Spittler, Young, Good and Hamilton are promoted to be Majors, Indian Medical Service.

Major Earle, I. M. S., Bengal, retires from the service.

The following is notified with reference to the Foreign Department, Notification pulished in the *Gazette of India* on the 16th December, 1911, announcing *inter alia* that the special allowance hitherto assigned for three years only to the widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit, shall with effect from the 12th December, 1911, hereafter be continued to such widows until their death or marriage. It is notified that the concession includes the resumption of the allowances with effect from that date to all widows, who have not remarried, and who once drew them but ceased to do so under the three years' rule.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I. C. S., Bombay is appointed Probationer in Political Department and posted as Assistant to the Agent, Central India.

Mr. Andrew Tule has been appointed acting Consul-General for Sweden at Calcutta.

Major Condon, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, is granted one year's leave.

Captain McVean, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, is granted eight months' leave.

Captain Little, I. M. S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Masket.

CALCUTTA SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The following are the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield ties for 1912:—

First round.—(a) Moslem *v.* Rangers; (b) Sovabazar *v.* Measurers.

Second round.—(b) Dalhousie *v.* Chinsura town; (d) Seebpore *v.* East Yorks; (e) E. I. R., Asansole *v.* Royal Irish Rifles; (f) Winners of B *v.* Chinsura Sporting; (g) Calcutta *v.* Mohanbagan; (h) Bristol United *v.* Customs; (i) Y. M. C. A. *v.* Middlesex; (j) Black-Watch *v.* Winners of A.

Third round.—(k) Winners of C *v.* winners of D; (l) winners of E *v.* winners of F; (m) winners of G *v.* winners of H; (n) winners of I *v.* winners of J.

Semi-finals:—(x) Winners of K. *v.* winners of L; (y) winners of M *v.* winners of N.

Final.—Winners of X *v.* winners of Y.

A MISSING STEAMER.

The steamship "Abydos" of the Bombay African Line, which left Bombay at the beginning of May last, went to Cocanada, which port she left for Reunion with a cargo of rice. She was timed to reach Reunion on the 20th ultimo, but up to now she has not reached that port and much anxiety is felt for her safety.

She had no passengers on board, but had a crew of about seventy including three Parsi engineers. The cargo of rice is consigned to Messrs. Gulam Mahomed Azam and Sons. The agents believe that she may have been caught in a storm or may have drifted away on account of some injury to her machinery.

The s. s. "Rehmani," which arrived from Mauritius on Wednesday last, had not sighted the missing vessel on her way to Bombay.

The "Abydos" was formerly commanded by Capt. Davies, well known in Bombay.

MR. EDWARD TRELAWNEY.

We learn that after forty-nine years of active service afloat and ashore with the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Edward Trelawny has retired to enjoy a few year of well-earned rests. Entering the service of the company in 1863 he will be remembered best by our readers on account of his services at Aden and at Calcutta. Appointed in 1885 to the important post of Superintendent at the latter port, where he remained for over fourteen years, Mr. Trelawny quickly became conspicuous for his energy and the unassuming yet capable manner in which he discharged his duties, earning the respect and regard of the entire community and laying the town under a heavy obligation—for, not to mention other offices he gratuitously filled, he served on the Port Trust and the Board of La Martiniere College, was a Municipal Commissioner, and acted as Sheriff, and thus undoubtedly greatly enhanced the popularity of the company he served so well. At one time he was nominated for a seat on the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but requested that his name might be withdrawn, as the extra tax upon his time would have interfered with the discharge of his duty to his company. During the past fourteen years Mr. Trelawny has been Superintendent in Australia, at Sydney, for the P. and O. Company, serving at the same time on the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, as a director of the Royal Exchange Company, and in various other capacities.

WORK OUT YOUR MISSION.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Her kes ke jan ne dad, be jaan ne mi resad."
(He who knows not self-sacrifice, arrives not at the goal.)

The outgushing spring, how it bubbles cool and fresh from its forest source! How embalmed the solitude! What a soft light envelopes everything! This peace of nature is undisturbed by cry or trace of struggle. The heart is calmed, the eyes are rested. Devoured by thirst, we dream of it to drink long draughts from, on the noisy boulevards of great cities, with their changing reflections of life, now smiling, now miserable, now noble, now vile, ideal or of the earth. Miraculous as it may seem, there are closets in great metropolises—the heart of sophistication—where the flood of affairs surging through them ebbs, footfalls are softened, and voices hushed. Here dwell solitaries, secure in their trust in God, and their plodding, unaspiring modesty. These thrive in their purity, like the lovely lily, fragrant from the black mud, over which the sluggish stream sleeps, and where lurk the slimy-eel, the speckled frog, and the mud-turtle whom continual washing cannot cleanse. Thus, from the same moral circumstances, which supply good and beautiful results to the daily life of a few, there are many who assimilate only what is ugly and evil; an inevitable result where the secondary is confounded with the essential, form with substance. Hence as

THE WORLD MOVES ON

and develops itself more and more in the sense of positive interests, of physical nature investigated, and subjected, and of human triumphs through industry is is good there should somewhere be a counterpoise for the practical not to use up the whole man. We have been up and marching on, in more than one costume, often changing name and dress. Where are we going? Let us recollect that other side of ourselves which has formed for long the dearest honour of humanity, the sentiment of domestic life, that homely quiet hidden life in which are accumulated so many treasures of virtue, and affection. How it has been fading! Is it because the face of the world alters around us and no one can arrest these changes whose suddenness is sometimes not short of perilous. Well may its material and intellectual factors vary, but

WHAT ABOUT THE HEART?

The moral world is not to be run by mathematics in accordance with fixed laws as hard-skulled reasoners would. The emotions open up our lives. Take the mother, the sum and sublimity of human tenderness. The figure of she who conceives, bears, nourishes, and educates us suffering with our sufferings, radiant with our happiness, ceaselessly sacrificing herself, how she takes possession of us! Is not she the grandest and deepest problem of the heart? Metaphysics now occupies itself with feelings, and in the near future, the grand philosophical systems of to-morrow, will put emotion in the first rank subordinating all else to it. Around the heart is an atmosphere of the higher life, and it is only by a slow and patient inward trasnformation that one becomes capable of breathing it. Each man has to seek out his own special aptitude for a higher life, in the midst of the humble, and inevitable reality of daily existence, and he will have alighted on the limpid spring. To every man there come noble thoughts, which need no special faculty. The record of great deeds move us, our spirit is stirred at the tale of the noble courage or heroic endurance, we burn with sympathy for all who wrestle with the powers of darkness. These thoughts and feeling that reach the sublime in human nature are rarely produced from that part of the world's dealings with which we come directly in contact. Pity; they do not count. They pass across the heart like great white birds, like angels come and gone before we are conscious of the visit. We have to learn to live in a beauty, an earnestness that shall become part of ourselves. No creature so degraded but knows full well which is the noble and beautiful thing he should do, but this noble and beautiful thing is not strong enough within him. It is this invisible and abstract strength, that it must be our endeavour to fortify ourselves with. "Providence," says

MAURICE DE GUERIN,

"puts me to some use, and makes me serve some hidden purpose, requiring from me only my consent, and my faith in this mission, which it has not wished to reveal to me. By this acquiescence of my will, I fersilize the imperceptible good which I accomplish. I sow in it the seeds of merits which will secretly sprout and blossom into celestial rewards in the fields of a better world. The paths which lead the creatures of this earth to heaven are not all alike, some seem to wander strangely, although in the end they arrive at the common centre each one has its turnings, its angles, its mysterious labyrinths. This constant thought that I am ignorant of the good work for which I am destined by the Lord, will incline me to respect all creatures to bow before all beings to conduct myself on the earth as in a temple, where all things fulfil a sacred ministry, where the atoms of dust are so many Levites whose innumerable legions prostrate themselves, and pray in the chinks of the pavement." With such assurance from a poet of exceptional genius, need one in lowly station with slender means, and simply clad despair of the divine in his soul. In a thousand diverse ways do the gods from whom we spring reveal themselves within us. A gentle look out of the eyes warms the humble applicant to address, a gentle intonation of the voice consoles the afflicted, a smile elicits the confidence of the disinherited, the luckless, and the frightened ones. But that surely is not

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

It rarely ever surprises the mangy mongrel, pelted by street arabs by a pat or a pleasant morsel. It was generous circulation of blood that induced Alphouse Daudet to invariably favour the forbidding, fantastic cab, with a very old cabby and a very old horse, fast on their way to complete wreck among the stones of Paris. He knew the delight of how goodness radiates happiness, how the sense of pity provides an asylum for the sad, how a discreet action or a word relieves distress. To transform life into something more excellent than itself ought to be the human ideal. Existence is but raw material. What it is matters least, what is made of it matters most. We all are born with different gifts. You have gold, I granite, he marble and most have wood, or clay. Each one has to fashion his substance. The outturn will depend on what portion of our soul we have the power to breathe into our work. If the fire of Prometheus dies out again and again in our hands, there will be many a spot in our work left untouched by the Divine flame. Whatever our daily activities our effort must be to realise the higher virtues: justice, love, truth, liberty, moral power. This is true life. With natural gifts the most unequal and in social conditions the most diverse, this life is possible. What constitutes the value of life is how we turn these gifts to account, which implies a struggle.

THE SPIRIT OF SIMPLICITY

is not an inherited but an acquired gift, the result of a laborious conquest. To live in a gracious and small world, in a coquettish little house pretty enough for a picture mixing with gentle unaspiring folks, is like high thinking a simplification. The handful of principles called scientific are gleaned out of a tufted mass of facts. But what gropings to discover them! So in simple life and moral action one must exact from himself strict account of his deeds to arrive at the law of life, which is none other than work out your mission. It is life's "raison d'etre." To apply yourself to ought else is to fruitlessly consume your existence, as does the egotist, the pleasure seeker, the ambitious. This is how our generation, selfishly seeks its pleasures, slipping away from every exertion it may have to put forth to help parents, while these must find it everything natty for it to simply walk in. It must absolutely have no turmoil of petty perplexities. With this light of filial duty to illumine what moral advance can be expected of our children towards "Love thy neighbour" may well be imagined Make your life serve a good higher than itself, and you will not have lived in vain. This is no arbitrary moral precept. The law of force and the survival of the fittest is none other than the law of love and self-sacrifice. And this we note in motherhood lifting the shield above weakness, transmuting egotism into altruism and force into self-sacrifice. All the strength and joy of the world comes from those who have made another object of their desires than the passing satisfaction of selfishness and vanity, and have understood that the art of living is to know how to give one's life.

MR. MACKWORTH YOUNG, who was sent to inspect the Gartok trading post in Western Tibet, had a cordial reception from the local Tibetan officials there.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Sir Fleetwood Wilson has arrived in London greatly benefited by the voyage.

An influential Association of Hindus called the London Hindu Sabha has been formed in order to promote brotherly feelings towards one another.

The Madras Government have made a grant of 160 acres of land on the Anamalais Hills in the Coimbatore Dirtrict for tea cultivation to the Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Company.

A loan of Rs. 21,000 required for the construction of additional buildings and a hostel for the Victoria College, Palghat, has been sanctioned by Government for the Palghat Municipal Council.

Information has been received from the Secretary G. P. O. Loudon, that Ceylon mails from Colombo for New York and Montreal, forwarded on March 21 and 23 last, and despatched by the s.s. "Titanic" have been lost.

Aga Moaidul Islam, editor of *Hablul Matin* and the Hon. Dr. A. Suhrawardy are lying seriously ill in Calcutta. The former who had to undergo an operation is, however, progressing favourably.

A post office and a telegraph office are to be built almost opposite the Commissioner's house at Delhi. The large round hillock, the ditch and low lying ground around the hillock are being levelled for this purpose.

A tablet to the memory of the late surveyor Hazrat Ali, of the Survey of India, who was killed in China, has been erected at Mussoorie. The memorial has been set up by Mr. Clarke, the American explorer, whom Hazrat Ali accompanied to China.

The Punjab Government notifies that some 1,392 acres of land in the Gadal and Chor utra "Mauzos" are to be acquired for the extension of the new Civil Station and town of Dera Ghazi Khan.

The negotiations between the Calcutta Corporation and the Government of India for the transfer of the Town Hall to the latter have fallen through on the ground that the Government of India do not require it "at present." The Corporation are considering what measure should be taken to improve the building.

The Delhi Club has begun to make preparations to cope with the increase of members that will take place with the advent of the Government of India in October. At a meeting of the members, held on Saturday, the 22nd, it was decided to spend Rs. 15,000 on the decoration of Ludlow Castle and Rs. 10,000 on extentions to the building.

A commission has been appointed by the Governor of Ceylon to enquire into and report upon the present condition of the Colombo Harbour and its appurtenances, including accommodation for vessels, landing and shipping facilities, Customs arrangements, warehouse accommodation, inward and outward, and the future requirements of the port and also to devise a scheme for future administration of the Harbour.

The *Ceylon Observer* takes *Capital* to task for accusing Sir Henry McCallum whose name is mentioned as the successor of Sir George Clarke in the Governorship of Bombay of want of sympathy with the native aspiration. Says the Ceylon paper: "We would be glad to know where *Capital* heard that Sir Henry McCallum has a reputation for want of sympathy for the native. His rule in Ceylon bears no evidence of this." Is the editor of the Calcutta finance journal harking back to the days in Natal when Sir Henry wisely refused to commute the death sentence on Zulu rebels.

It will be interesting to many Anglo-Indian readers to learn that Sir Walter Lawrence has been elected Vice-President of the Union Jack Club, vice the late Sir Frederick Wallis. The inclusion of a Civilian of such distinction as Sir Walter Lawrence in the governing body of the Club is a happy cirumstance, a correspondent writes, and it is more than possible that the efficiency of this highly successful organisation, of which the men of both Services make such constant and increasing use, will be improved, and its status enhanced by Sir Walter's varied experience and influence with folk in high places such as Lord Curzon, the Duke of Bedford, and others.

KING AND QUEEN IN INDIA.

Worthy Record of Their Great Tour.

A companion volume to the "Royal Tour" of the Prince and Princess of Wales in India, from the pen of Dr. Stanley Reed, editor of our contemporary, has just been issued from the "Times" Press, "The King and Queen in India." It describes the recent royal tour and is quite a worthy record, beautifully got up and embellished with a wealth of illustrations. Dr. Reed says the book is in the main a reproduction of the articles, which appeared in the *Times of India*, describing the landing of their Imperial Majesties in Bombay, the ceremonies at Delhi and the visit to Calcutta. "They were written at the end of the telegraph wire and have been reproduced, with no more than the necessary corrections, as they were originally published, in the hope that the reflection of the impressions of the hour may be some compensation for the crudities inevitable in such circumstances." Even if there had been time to touch up those crudities it is as well they were not. There is no cause to apologise for them and if they exist the ordinary reader will not seek to discover them. The record is well and lucidly written and that is all, which is needed. To have elaborated in places, as the author might have felt inclined, would have spoilt the work as history. We are glad Dr. Reed acknowledges his indebtedness to his colleague, Mr. S. T. Sheppard "for much valuable assistance. He wrote a considerable part of the two Bombay chapters, as well as the description of the unveiling of the King Edward Memorial, the Tattoo, the review of the Police and the departure from Delhi, besides aiding me in many other ways." Mr. Sheppard has a light pen and a delicate touch, which are easily recognised by those who read carefully and had his 'guru' not explained the point many would have marvelled why. "Mere journalism" said the learned and gallant doctor, referring to the approaching publication of his volume. Perhaps it is, but it is good journalism, and the book is well worth buying and keeping.

FOR the accommodation of the largest type of battleships, the first floating deck ordered by the Admiralty left the shipyard of the builders at Wallsend-on-Tyne during mail week for the Nore.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Charges of Extensive Cotton Frauds.

Mr. Justice Beaman presided at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The case against Jewraj Anandji and Kunverji Madan, who were committed for trial by Mr. Setalvad, the Third Presidency Magistrate, was proceeded with.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Bowen, the Public Prosecutor, and Messrs. Amin and Desai, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, Mr. J. D. Davar, and Mr. Balubhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the accused.

The prosecution and accused challenged several jurors, and finally a jury consisting of Europeans was empanelled. The first and second accused were charged with having on the 23rd February, 1912, induced Dadibha Hormusji Billimoria to deliver to them 141 bales of cotton valued at Rs. 16,600, and further with having on the 22nd February, 1912, induced Dayabhai Narandas Patel to deliver to them 124 bales of cotton valued at Rs. 16,400, knowing full well that they were not in a position to pay for the cotton the next day according to the custom of the market, and that they thereby committed offences punishable under section 420 I.P.C. They were also charged under section 415 I.P.C. with abetting each other in the commission of the said offences.

The first accused was further charged with having by this representation induced Dayabhai Narandas Patel on the 23rd February, 1912, to deliver a further consignment of 109 bales of cotton valued at Rupees 14,500, an offence punishable under section 420 I. P. C. Mr. Velinkar intimated that the accused had been charged before the magistrate on ten different charges of cheating, but before his lordship the accused were on trial on three counts. He would lead the evidence of the two complainants and their witnesses, and also would tender the evidence of the complainants and their witnesses in other cases to show the intention of the accused. The accused had a balance of Rs. 74 to their credit and duped these complainants to the extent of 1,16,000 rupees, Mr. Wadia, objected to the evidence in other cases being tendered. He said that the contracts in these cases had been entered into between the 1st February and 22nd February. The question before the court was whether on the dates on which the contracts were entered into the accused had a bona fide intention of paying. He said he would prove that when they entered into these contracts they were able to pay. During the last two years the accused had transacted business to the value of 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees. If the prosecution, therefore, wanted to tender the evidence of the other complainants it would be necessary for them to go into the history of their business for several years to prove their bona-fides which would take up the time of the court unnecessarily.

Mr. Davar, in supporting Mr. Wadia, said that the tendering of evidence of other complainants would prejudice the accused before the jury, who would be made to believe that the accused had committed the heinous offences of cheating a large number of respectable merchants.

Mr. Velinkar said that he was entitled to go into the evidence of similar acts.

His lordship ruled that the evidence in cases other than that of the three counts before the court should not be gone into. The evidence in these three cases would, his lordship thought, give the prosecution sufficient scope to prove their case.

Mr. Velinkar, in opening the case, said:—

The two accused and a third person named Lakamsi Dewji carried on business under the name of Madauji Bhimji and Company. For six years they confined their business to dealing in cotton waste, and then they extended their operations to buying and selling cotton. They entered into an agreement with the Mercantile Bank to finance them. The condition was that the Bank was to advance them Rs. 75 on goods valued at Rs. 100. In November last they fell into bad times. On the 18th November the accused were hard pressed for money. They obtained a loan of 16,000 rupees from one Keswji Davkaran on an equitable mortgage at an interest of 13 1-2 per cent. Then at the beginning of January last they borrowed 20,000 rupees from the National Bank. The accused wrote a letter to the Bank in which they stated that they were shipping 110 bales of cotton by the "Hasbeburg" and another consignment of 110 bales by the "Waterfels," and offered the Bank as security the shipping liens on the goods. Then again on the 10th February they borrowed another 20,000 rupees on the lien of goods. They represented that they were booking by the "Elysia" which they said was their absolute property, and that they would treat those goods as the property of the Bank. Mr. Velinkar then read certain correspondence, which had passed between the accused and Messrs. Alexander Newman of Vienna and Eugene Rebello of Barcelona, to show that the accused had no dealings whatever with them, and had not purchased or shipped any goods for them.

The accused even after obtaining this loan of 40,000 rupees were still in want of money, and they arranged a loan of Rs. 12,000 through their muccadum, Fulsidas Khimji, who got the money from Nusserwanji Madraswala at 6 1-2 per cent.

EXHAUSTED CREDIT.

On the 10th February the loan of the National Bank fell due, the two steamers having meantime sailed without taking any bales belonging to Madan Bhimji and Company. The National Bank called upon the accused to pay. The accused had at this time exhausted their credit at the Merchantile Bank and had then credit of only 170 rupees. Between the 21st and 23rd they took delivery of cotton worth Rs. 1,16,000 and on this cotton they obtained Rs. 80,000 from the Mercantile Bank, and transferred the cotton to the godown of the Bank at Pasta Lane, Colaba. The accused then drew a cheque of Rs. 45,000. Out of this they paid the National Bank Rs. 16,000. They, however, made excuses to the parties from whom they had taken delivery of cotton and put off paying them. There were at this time other pressing claims against the accused with respect to certain trust monies. The accused accordingly drew the balance from the Bank by another cheque, and settled all pressing claims. They on the 23rd paid their employes and servants, sold their carriage and horse, and were getting ready to declare themselves insolvent. On the 26th February at the instance of one Gopiram Bhagatram, the accused were declared insolvents, Mr. Morris, of the O.I.D., who took charge of their books at this time, found that they had a balance of Rs. 74 to their credit. Mr. Velinkar, in conclusion said, that it was quite clear from the above that the accused had made representations which they knew to be false. Representations could be made by words spoken, or written or by conduct. He then quoted an English case in which a person with a half-penny in his pocket entered a hotel and ordered a dinner worth 10 shillings. When placed before the magistrate he said that he had not represented that he was going to pay.

Mr. Davar: And the magistrate acquitted him.

Mr. Velinkar: Gentlemen, do not be misguided by Mr. Davar: The man was convicted.

Mr. Davar No; he was acquitted.

Mr. Velinkar: He was acquitted of having committed a criminal offence, but he was convicted under the Debtors' Act for obtaining goods on false pretences. In conclusion Mr Velinkar said, the crux of the case against the accused was whether they had an honest intention to pay and the evidence that would be placed before the jury would be that the accused had no honest intention of paying. Evidence was then led.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Police Withdraw Unusual Charge.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector-Guider charged Mr. Edward Arthur Parker, holding a power of attorney for Sir Robert Laidlaw, with criminal intimidation.

Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Parker.

As soon as the case was called, the Public Prosecutor intimated to the court that by his worship's permission he proposed to withdraw from the prosecution.

Mr. Dunlop wished to bring certain matters to the knowledge of the court before his worship permitted the prosecution to withdraw, as not a word of regret had been uttered in withdrawing the charge. He had received a letter from the Public Prosecutor informing him that he proposed with the court's consent to withdraw from the prosecution. There was no suggestion of regret in the letter, and in reply it was pointed out that it was a most serious thing to have brought such an unfounded charge against Mr. Parker, who had been unnecessarily put to a great deal of annoyance, inconvenience and trouble. Mr. Dunlop remarked that he did not know whether the Magistrate had read the information. It was difficult to deal with the case in moderate language. Mr. Dunlop then read the information.

In his information, Inspector Guider stated that on Friday, June 21, in his official capacity he was making inquiries into a case of theft of a bicycle belonging to one, Mr. Gilbey, residing at Apollo Bunder. During the investigation several persons were called to the Colaba Police Station, including one Saya Daglia, a lift-man employed at Queen's Mansions, Fort. About 4 p. m., on that day Saya was told that he could go home, and was requested to attend again at 11 p. m., on the completion of his work, so that he could assist in searching for one Ramchandra, who, it was alleged, had sold the bicycle to one Ebrahim Jusab, the said Saya guaranteeing that the bicycle was the "bona fide" property of Ramchandra. About 5-55 p.m. the same day, after Saya had left the place, a letter was received by the complainant purporting to come from Mr. Arthur Edward Parker, who signed himself as attorney for Sir Robert Laidlaw, accusing the complainant of having ill-treated Saya at the Police Station, and threatening to bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State for India. On receipt of this letter, an immediate summons was issued on Saya to attend the police station, so that enquiries could be made with a view to ascertaining whether there was any truth in the allegations made by Mr. Parker, and although the summons was duly served the said Saya did not attend the police station until 9-50 p.m., when he was accompanied by Mr. Parker and two other Europeans. Mr. Parker then at the police station repeated the allegation and the threat contained in his letter, in consequence of which the complainant had Saya taken to the G. T. Hospital where he was examined, and the story of his having been ill-treated was found to be untrue. The conduct of Mr. Parker in making such allegations and holding out such threats (which were without the slightest foundation) was, the information alleged, to intimidate, and was likely to cause injury to the complainant. Under the circumstances he charged Mr. Parker with threatening a public servant with injury to him, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.

Commenting on the information, Mr. Dunlop said that there was a distinct charge against Mr. Parker of having accused Mr. Guider of illtreating Saya, and having threatened to bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Parker complained that his liftman was detained for seventeen hours—from 11 o'clock at night till 4 o'clock the next afternoon. The liftman was only a witness, and he was detained for such a long time without a warrant. Mr. Parker had distinctly written that in order to get some evidence out of him, he understood, he was very severely beaten, and he demanded an explanation at once. Mr. Guider had charged Mr. Parker with accusing him of beating Saya and with having threatened him with injury. There was no ground whatever, Mr. Dunlop submitted, for the allegation. Reading Mr. Parker's letter Mr. Dunlop said that it stated that if he did not get an explanation he intended to send a report of this matter to Sir Robert Laidlaw, who would take steps to put it before the Secretary of State. Apparently Mr. Guider objected to the statement that the matter moved be submitted to the Secretary of State by Sir Robert Laidlaw, who was a member of Parliament and the employer of Saya. The intention and conduct of Mr. Parker could be well understood by reading a further passage in the letter in which he stated that he allowed the man to go, because it was his desire to help the police in every respect, but that he did not expect that he would be treated so badly. Even if the man was guilty it would be scandalous that he should be beaten and if Mr. Guider's explanation was not satisfactory Mr. Parker had intimated that he would go to the Commissioner of Police.

The Magistrate observed that it appeared to him that the misunderstanding was caused by the unhappy wording of the letter in respect of the reference to the Secretary of State.

"A FARCE."

Mr. Dunlop said he would like to know whether there was anything in Mr. Parker's letter which suggested that Mr. Guider himself had beaten Mr. Parker's servant. All that Mr. Parker desired was an explanation. Another point, to which Mr. Dunlop wished to draw the special attention of the court was that Mr. Guider was investigating the allegations of the lift boy having been beaten and at the same time he issued a summons against the lift boy in connection with the theft case. The allegation by Mr. Guider that Mr. Parker repeated the accusation that Mr. Guider had beaten the lift boy, when Mr. Parker went to the police chowkie accompanied by two European gentlemen, was not true and the sending of the lift boy to the hospital was a farce. Everyone knew that the police would not beat men in the chowki in a manner as would leave any external marks. Mr. Dunlop said that it was extremely to be regretted that the matter should have been allowed to proceed so far as it had done. Mr. Parker had been put to considerable annoyance, inconvenience and expense, and after that it was proposed to allow the prosecution to withdraw without a word of regret.

The Magistrate asked if Mr. Dunlop proposed to ask the court not to allow the withdrawal without regret?

Mr. Dunlop replied that he only wished to bring certain facts to the notice of the court, and left the matter entirely in his worship's hands.

Mr. Bowen, replying, said that the inconvenience and annoyance of which Mr. Parker complained were created by himself. He had made a serious allegation against the police, that his servant had been ill-treated. This allegation was one which was commonly made against the police.

The Magistrate remarked that the language of the police inspector's summons was faulty. It had not clearly stated that the investigation was in connection with the allegation of ill-treatment.

Mr. Bowen said that Mr. Guider was entitled to issue the summons as the investigating officer in connection with the theft case.

The Magistrate remarked that no one disputed the power of Mr. Guider to issue the summons.

Mr. Dunlop: The police are allowed very wide powers, but in this case it was a scandalous perversion of the powers given to the police by law.

Mr. Bowen admitted that it was an error of judgment to issue such a summons at such a juncture. But that hardly made any difference, Mr. Bowen continued, because Mr. Guider had frankly stated that the summons was issued in order to cause an enquiry into the allegations of ill-treatment. Mr. Bowen denied the statement that Saya was detained for seventeen hours. The inquiry was conducted between 11 p.m. and 2 a.m., and the man was told to come back at 6 o'clock in the morning. He himself preferred to remain at the police station. Again in the morning he was sent out in search of a man at 9 o'clock, and he returned at 4 p.m. That was no detention in custody. The man was not detained in custody improperly as alleged by Mr. Parker in his letter. It was a serious allegation and ought not to have been made without due inquiry. To say the least, Mr. Bowen concluded it was an offensive letter.

The magistrate allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

HAJ PILGRIMS' COMPLAINT.

Kalander Khan Mir (50) and Mirza Mahomed Agam (35), both Pathans, were yesterday, charged with cheating Syed Abdul Hakim Syed Abdul Karim, a pilgrim, in respect of Rs. 260 and one Sadrulla in respect of Rs. 60 in November last by Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki of the C. I. D.

The prosecution case was that the complainant, who is a native of Kabul, came to Bombay in November last to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He put up in a Musafirkhana, at Bhendi Bazaar, where he came to know the second complainant, Sadrulla. The second accused, who knew the complainant in Kabul, went to see him on the day after his arrival and told him that he had a friend, who had been a pilgrim broker for ten years and would help in securing his passage. The day after that the second accused took the first to him, when the latter told him that he was a broker. Both the accused asked the complainant to go and see their place. On the way, the first accused asked him to give him two sovereigns and two rupees as earnest money, and the complainant gave the money. He was then taken to the house of the second accused in Sarang Mohalla and there the first accused told him that each ticket would cost Rs. 130 and as he wanted to purchase two tickets, one for himself and one for his servant, he asked for Rs. 260. The complainant, on the following day, went to the same house and there paid Rs. 228 to the first accused in the presence of the second.

The accused afterwards put him off from time to time about the tickets and the last steamer for Jeddah left Bombay. After that the accused again went to him and consoled him by saying that they would engage passages via Suez, by which he could get to Mecca even earlier. The complainant agreed to this course. At that time, about fifteen Hajis were stranded in Bombay including the second complainant, Sadrulla. The first accused suggested that if each of them gave four sovereigns, he would purchase tickets for Suez for them. All the fifteen including the complainant and Sadrulla, gave the first accused four sovereigns each in the presence of the second accused. Thereafter, one morning, the first accused asked them all to go with their luggage to the disinfecting shed and said that he would give them their tickets there. They went, but the accused said the shed was closed and the steamer had left. All the Hajis returned to the Musafirkhana. The complainant then threatened proceedings against the accused and a notice of Rs. 200 was given to him as security, Rs. 60 were retained for the ticket to Suez. When the complainant could not get the ticket, he complained, to Col. Gulam Rasul Khan, agent to H.H. the Amir and the accused were arrested. Of the fifteen Hajis, who had given four sovereigns each, only the two complainants were in Bombay. Four had gone to Kabul and nine to Mecca.

The first accused, in his statement, said the complainant gave him Rs. 200 to keep. He kept the money for some days but thinking that he was an old man and might die at any moment, he passed a document in favour of the complainant. As he could not do any business, and as he was a family man, he spent the Rs. 200 left with him and he failed to pay up the amount. He did not undertake to buy tickets for the complainant. The monies were not given to him to buy tickets.

The second accused denied the charge and the case was adjourned.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Sargon charged Lalu Mahomed Hussein and Noor Mahomed Abdulla with causing grievous hurt with a knife to one Mahomed Safi on the night of the 29th May last.

The evidence showed that at about 10-30 o'clock on the night in question, the first accused was lying asleep on the roadside at Bapty Road, when a boy named Taki accidentally trod on him. The accused got up and struck him; on hearing his cries, the complainant, Mahomed Safi, ran up, when the first accused seized him round his waist, and the second accused, who had come to the assistance of the first, stabbed the complainant with a knife in his abdomen. The first accused was then arrested on the spot by a man named Baker and the second, who had run away, was chased and arrested at Two Tanks.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced the first to six months' and the second to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF TRUST.

John D'Silva, a native Christian was yesterday charged before Mr. Oliveira with criminal breach of trust in respect of a cycle valued at Rs. 40 belonging to a Samuel Alexander.

It appeared that the complainant keeps a shop where he hires and repairs cycles. On the 29th ultimo, the accused went to him and hired a cycle for one day for a rupee. He did not return it the next day. On the 2nd instant, the complainant noticed a Marwari boy riding his cycle and he ascertained that the accused had pledged the cycle with a Marwari for Rs. 12-8.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 with the option of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Charles Coulter, a European, aged about 40, was charged under the Vagrancy Act. His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT IN THE STORES.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Deputy Inspector Newby charged Anandrao Narayen, a clerk in the employ of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores with theft as a servant of a time-piece valued at Rs. 3-14.

Mr. W.J. Dean, Manager of the Stores, deposed to the accused having removed the time-piece from the stationery department.

The accused was sentenced to one week's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 with the option of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING A SHOP.

Inspector Smith yesterday charged Cassum Noor, a Memon, with the theft of Rs. 100, the sale proceeds of articles belonging to Esa Ali, his neighbour, when he was absent in Indore.

The complaint was that the complainant closed his shop at Gogari-Mohulla, and went to Indore. The accused forced open the shop and started selling the stores in the shop as if he himself were the owner He made about Rs. 100 by the sale and kept the amount.

He had been previously convicted. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN THE DOCKS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bahudin, C. I. D., charged Shaikh Abdul Rahim, a Mahomedan, and Vasantrao Baboo, a Hindu, with the theft of some meters, valued at Rs. 12, the property of the Bombay Port Trust. The meters were missed from a shed at Victoria Dock, and were afterwards traced to the accused by the police.

The first accused had previously been twice convicted. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to five months' and the second to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(*Continued from page 6.*)

the Shaldon Lace Schools, near Teignmouth Devonshire, of The Cullompton Weavers, Devonshire, and of the Windermere Industry, of the Spinnery, Bowness, in charge of Miss Garnett, all these being examples of hand-made silks, satins, velvets, embroideries and silk laces. In this way Her Majesty spent one hour and a half in the exhibition, herself and those attending her obviously delighting in everything they saw; and they made also many valuable purchases. The exhibitors and all the public present were deeply gratified by the visit, and for myself one of its most agreeable features was the gracious, not to say cordial, consideration shown by Her Majesty toward our venerable friend Sir George Birdwood. He has been rather ailing all through the winter, and has been unable to take any active part in the organisation of the exhibition, but he has all along been aiding it by his advice and counsel, and indeed was its first and most strenuous proposer, and it was very reassuring to see how on Wednesday he rose to the occasion, which was undoubtedly most congenial to him. The exhibition, I was happy to learn from Mr. Frank Warner, had not only been a great success in advertising English silks in this country, but also financially as a popular show. It is sure to influence for good the future development of the manufacture of British silks. Mr. Frank Warner and his Council deserve the warmest thanks of their countrymen for their patriotic adventure.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Garrison Artillery Beat Byculla.

R. G. A. 2; BYCULLA, M.I., 0.

Although it had a few moments of interest, yesterday's Harwood League match at the Cooperage was rather dull. The football was not of a high standard on either side, and the defence was the better section in each team, although some of the best incidents of the game consisted in some good shooting by the Gunners' forwards. On the whole play was ragged, and in spite of the fact that the game in the first half was fairly fast, it was spoiled by a good deal of ill-judged kicking. With the wind behind them the Byculla men managed to hold their own well with the Artillery, but the second half was one long attack by the Gunners. That they scored two goals only was mainly due to Gardner's good goal-keeping, although towards the end of the game two or three palpable chances were badly missed.

Opening exchanges were even but a little tame. White was going strong for goal but was pulled up for "hands" as he was about to shoot and Alcock got away for the Byculla team, only to be smartly stopped by Clarke. The game now remained at the Gunners' end for several minutes, and from a free kick Alcock very nearly scored. The Artillery had a turn and Gardner fisted out a good shot by Robinson. Quinn got a very similar shot from Stokes, who was close to the touch line, and got it away only at the expense of a corner. This produced nothing, and at the other end White had a hard drive at goal from well out and missed by very little. The game was now fast and even, but while neither lot of forwards showed good combination the defence on each side seemed pretty sound. A promising bit of forward work for Byculla was spoiled by Alcock over-running the ball, while Ridley nipped in just as the Gunners' right wing seemed to be getting away. Reynolds tried a long shot, which Quinn saved well and the Gunners although they were now playing against a stiffish breeze commenced a close attack on the other goal. It had one or two narrow escapes, but the Byculla men packed their goal mouth well and kept the soldiers out although with difficulty. Major, who had all through been a difficult man to pass spoiled a promising opening of the Gunners' left wing and half time was then sounded without a goal having been registered.

Half-time score.—

R. G. A.	0
Byculla M. I.	0

Changing ends the Gunners with the wind behind them kept up a steady attack on their opposite goal, and during the first five or six minutes obtained three corners without further success. During a brief Byculla attack Quinn saved well from Stokes and at the other end Howe overran the ball in front of goal. Gardner saved well, and a foul given against Clarke brought temporary relief; Gardner again saved well from a corner kick, and the Gunners seemed likely to score at any minute. Clarke however as an interlude took the ball with a good run to the other end where it went behind. Roche's slowness in getting off with the ball spoiled an opening for the Gunners, but a minute later Howe ran through and scored a good goal. A couple of minutes later Thomson added a pretty goal with a long shot which nipped in just under the cross bar. The Artillery kept up a continuous attack and presently Roche put the ball into the net with a nice shot, but the goal was disallowed, Howe from whom he received the ball having been offside. Time was called almost immediately.

Final score:—

R. G. A.	2
Byculla M. I	0

Teams:—

R. G. A.—Goal, Quinn; backs, Roach and Stuart; halves, Clarke, Thompson and O'Rourke; forwards Bakewell, Howe, Captain Roche, White and Robinson.

Byculla M. I.—Goal, Gardner; backs, Topper and Ridley; halves, Major, Brian and Mullineux; forwards, Stokes, Reynolds, Jackson, Peel and W. Alcock.

Referee: Pte. Bench.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	4	3	1	0	14	3	7
G. Artillery	4	2	2	0	7	3	6
Bombay Gymkhana...	4	2	1	1	8	4	5
R. A. Temperance A.	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Byculla M. I.... ...	4	1	1	2	3	5	3
Bombay Athletic ...	3	1	0	2	4	6	2
Y. M. C. A.	4	1	0	3	6	11	2
Hornets	4	1	0	3	3	13	2

NEW GUN CLUB FOR BOMBAY.

A clay-bird shooting club has recently been formed in Bombay and is meeting with considerable success. It has already a membership of twenty-seven, and it has been decided to limit the club to a membership of thirty-five until a more suitables ground has been found. At present weekly shoots are held at Mahim. The club is known as the "New Bombay Gun Club" and its president is Mr. A. S. Knowles.

HIGH COURT—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

After the Disposal of Contested Chamber Matters.

For Dismissal (in Court).

459-11—Batliwalla—N. F. Seerwai vs. B. C. Tarachand —Wadia.

Long Cause.

883-05—Nanu—Nemtulla E Noorodin and Abdul Kayum E Noorodin and others—Pestonji Payne, Little.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
June 1912.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal.....	83,25,000	48,34,175	13,09,175	.....
April 1912.				
Bombay	17,35,000	30,70,725	13,35,725	.....
May 1912.				
	17,36,000	28,05,775	10,69,775	.....
June 1912.				
	17,35,000	22,01,987	4,66,987	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Three Sales of Bengal Opium and three sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1912.				
Bengal.....	99,75,000	16357485	62,82,485	.....
To end of June 1912.				
Bombay	52,06,000	50,78,487	28,72,487	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

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SPORTING AT HOME.

RACING.

Ascot opened brilliantly on June 18. The sun shone again after many days, and no doubtful starter ever received a more cordial greeting on fulfilling his engagement. It was a radiant day from every aspect. The King and Queen drove from Windsor in Ascot state, and were accorded a hearty welcome by a gathering which seemed to be as large as any that has ever been seen on the Heath. Most people came prepared for showers, and the unexpected return of fine weather at once put everybody in the gayest of humours. Wraps were quickly cast aside, and the Ascot pageant was revealed in all its splendour. Their Majesties arrived on the course soon after one o'clock. A faint sound of cheering far down the New Mile soon swelled to a roar of welcome as the royal cavalcade swept up the course within view of the stands, which were by this time filled with an expectant throng. Their Majesties were obviously pleased with the warmth of their reception, and the enthusiasm was renewed when they appeared at the front of the royal box to see the first race run. The enclosure beneath them was crowded with a brilliant and distinguished company.

The King was at Ascot on June 19, when the Royal Hunt Cup was won by Mr. H. P. Nickalls's Eton Boy, Mr. S. B. Joel's Long Set being second, and Mr. W. R. Wyadham's Mstelot third. Mr. Peard's Fomelhault won the Visitors' Handicap, Mr. Basset's Roseworthy the Sixtieth Triennial Stakes, Mr. L. Neumann's Jaeger the Ascot Derby Stakes, Mr. S. B. Joel's Polkerris the Coronation Stakes, Capt Orr-Ewing's Miss Lettice filly the Fern Hill Stakes, and Mr. S. P. Joel's Maiden Erlegh the Fifty-Fourth Ascot Biennial Stakes.

The Gatwick Selling Handicap was on June 14 won by Chancellor II., Macintyre being second, and Mondragone third.

At Gatwick on June 15 the Home-Bred Three-Year-Old Cup was won by Mr. C. Newton's Cup and Gown, the Three-Year-Old Handicap by Mr. J. Buchanan's Waveberg, and the Crabbet Plate by Mr. St. Varan's The White Nun.

Paris, June 16.—The French Derby was run to-day, and resulted as follows:—Prince Murat's Friant II (Sharpe), 1; Mr. August Belmont's Amoureux III. (Bellhouse), 2; Comte de Berteux's Ulane II. (G. Stern), 3.

CRICKET.

At Lord's on June 14 Middlesex outplayed Yorkshire and required only 15 runs to win, with five wickets in hand.—At Nuneaton Warwickshire sustained their first defeat of the season, being beaten by Leicestershire, in spite of some fine bowling by Mr. Foster, by 3 runs.—At Nottingham the South Africans, owing to a good innings by Mr. Stricker, gained a lead of 15 runs over Nottinghamshire, who were five runs behind, with all ten wickets in hand.—At Manchester the Australians completed their first innings for 177 and Lancashire scored 188 in their second innings; the Australians required 129 runs to win, with nine wickets in hand.—At Brighton the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar played a brilliant innings of 128 against Kent leaving Sussex 88 runs ahead, with two wickets still to fall in their first innings.—At Derby Derbyshire failed badly, and Hampshire were 271 runs ahead, with two wickets to fall in their second innings.—At Leyton Surrey led Essex by 72 runs on the first innings, and scored 147 for the loss of one wicket in their second innings.

At Lord's on June 15 Middlesex beat Yorkshire by four wickets.—At Manchester the Australians sustained their second defeat, being beaten by Lancashire after a very interesting game by 24 runs.—The game at Nottingham between Nottinghamshire and the South Africans ended in a draw; Mr. L. J. Tancred scored 100 not out.—At Leyton Surrey gained a brilliant victory over Essex by 287 runs; Essex collapsed before the bowling of Hitch, who took eight wickets for 38 runs, and were all out for 59.—At Brighton the game between Sussex and Kent ended in a draw.—At Derby Derbyshire made a good fight against Hampshire, and were only beaten by 54 runs.—At Oxford the University were easily beaten by the Free Foresters by 260 runs.

At Lord's on June 17 Nottinghamshire gave a weak display against Middlesex, who dismissed them for 106 runs and scored 74 without loss.—At the Oval Surrey scored 190 against the Australians and dismissed Mr. Kelleway and Mr. Macartney for 37.—There was no play at Bath in the match between Somerset and the South Africans.—At Birmingham Warwickshire scored 147 against Lancashire, who made 32 without loss.—At Northampton Northamptonshire scored 243 for nine wickets against Essex.—At Leeds Yorkshire only scored 82 against Gloucestershire, but dismissed Gloucestershire for 68 and scored 19 without loss in their second innings.—At Leicester Leicestershire completed a first innings of 252 against Hampshire, who scored 24 for the loss of Stone's wicket.—In the first match of the Tonbridge week Kent dismissed Sussex for 116 and scored 140 for the loss of seven wickets.

Against the bowling of Thompson and Smith the Essex batsmen failed badly at Northampton on June 18, the home county winning by an innings and 137 runs.—Kent gained a decided advantage over Sussex at Tenbridge, for with all their wickets to fall they only had 108 runs to get to win:—The South Africans were all out for 96 in their first innings against Somerset, whose score was 127, but in their second they put on 45 without loss before the drawing of stumps.—The highest score on June 18 was Lancashire's 427 against Warwickshire, R. H. Spooner contributing 122, Sharp 80, and E. Tyldesley 61.

At Lord's on June 19 Middlesex beat Nottinghamshire by 5 wickets.—At the Oval, Surrey gained a fine victory over the Australians by 21 runs; Mr. D. Smith made 100 and Mr. C. B. Jennings 82.—At Leicester, Hampshire were beaten by Leicestershire by 152 runs.—At Tonbridge, Kent beat Sussex by 7 wickets.—At Leeds, Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by 74 runs.—At Bath, the game between Somerset and the South Africans was left drawn, very much in favour of the South Africans.—At Birmingham, a fine stand between Mr. F. G. Stephens, who scored 144 not out, and Smith enabled Warwickshire to draw their match with Lancashire.

POLO.

England beat Ireland at Hurlingham on June 15 by 10 goals to 4.

GOLF.

Much good play was seen in the fourth annual competition for the "Golf Illustrated" Gold Vase on the course of the Mid-Surrey Club, at Richmond, on June 14. Mr. Robert Harris, of Carnoustie and Acton, the holder of the trophy, showed such excellent from that shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon he had returned rounds of 73 and 74, and had placed himself in a very strong position. The meeting proceeded for another three and a half hours, but his aggregate of 147 remained unbeaten.

The Professional Championship of Scotland ended at Dunbar on June 14 in an easy victory for W. Watt (Dirleton), whose score was five strokes better than that of his nearest competitor. Watt finished with a total of 298, and his brother David Watt with 303.

A side representing the House of Commons defeated Bishops Stortford in a match by singles and foursomes played on the Bishops Stortford Clubs course on June 15. The House of Commons won the singles by 4 3-4 points to 4 1-4 and the foursomes by 3 to 2 3-4, and so won the day's play by 7 3-4 points to 7. A strong wind was blowing.

The Professional International Golf Match between England and Scotland at Muirfield on June 18 resulted in a halved match, each side winning 8 games.

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BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has again given good rain in the eastern half of the Central Provinces and comparatively little elsewhere except the West Coast, while the Bay current has been decidedly active in Bihar and Orissa, and has extended into the east of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been general on the West Coast from Mangalore to Surat and the eastern half of Central Provinces, fairly general in Mysore, Hyderabad, Kashmir, the hill stations of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab and in east of the United Provinces. In Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Lower Burma, the rainfall has been nearly general; in Assam fairly general and in Upper Burma local.

Mergui records one inch; Diamond Island and Myitkyina, each one and a half; Kyaukpyu, two; Akyab, five; Cherrapunji, seven; Dhubri, Silchar, Darjeeling and Purnea, each two; Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri and Chaibassa, each one and a half; Mymensingh, Burdwan, and Ranchi, each one; Dinajpur, four; Darbhanga, six; Nayadumka, three; Gorakhpur, two; Bahraich, three-quarters; Surat, one; Nagpur, one and a half; Pendra and Jagdalpur, each two; Goa and Mormugoa, each one and a half; and Mangalore, one.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Central India east.

AT SEA.

The Japan Line steamer "Bombay Maru," Captain T. Moguche, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Kobe reports having experienced north and south-westerly light to fresh wind and cloudy weather with passing showers and westerly rolling sea.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Malda," Captain H. W. Bomber, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh via Karachi, met with heavy south-westerly swell and squally weather.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "India," Captain G. W. Gordon, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden reports having encountered moderate monsoon gale and high sea from longitude 53 to 63° East.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The progress of the monsoon is slow in Northern India and this week's crop reports indicate that more rain is generally needed in all the provinces. In the United Provinces prices are steady with an upward tendency. Prices remain high in the Punjab and are rising in the Frontier Province. Average price have also risen in Behar and Assam.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Esplanade In.	Fort In.	Colaba. In.
	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts.
Previously registered	10·79	10·44	10·99	11·11
Friday, 5th July.....	0·11	0·45	0·60	0·22
Total	10·90	10·89	11·59	11·33
Same date last year	12·79	12·45	13·54	11·68

KEEP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 5.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·36	12·31	28·1	11·17

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 5th July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
0	41	14	51

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Sind and Rajputana:—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in south G

DO YOU DRINK

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MAIL NOTES.

345-MILE NON-STOP FLIGHT.

The newest German army airship, Parseval III. has executed a non-stop flight from Berlin to its station at Koenigsberg, and 345 miles distant, in slightly under twelve hours. The distance covered is practically that separating Hamburg from London, or Cologne from Paris. The flight was carried out with a regulation "war equipment" on board, including ammunition and ballast, as well as petrol sufficient for a continuous flight of twenty hours. The German navy's first Zeppelin will, it is stated, be commissioned in October. It will have a gas capacity of 30,000 cubic metres, which is larger than any Zeppelin so far built. The navy airship is designed for scouting duty at high speed, and will be fitted with special contrivances to enable it to resist the heavy winds encountered at sea.

CREW OF THE "CARPATHIA."

The White Star Line have officially announced that they had requested the Cunard Company to permit them to present 100gs to Captain Rostron, 60gs each to Surgeon McGee, Purser Brown, and Chief Steward Hughes, and one month's pay to all other members of the Carpathia's crew, as a slight token of gratitude for the services rendered on the occasion of the loss of the Titanic. The Cunard Company have acceded to the request. A further offer by the White Star to reimburse the Cunard for the outlay involved in the Carpathia putting back to New York with the survivors was not accepted. The Cunard Company intimated that they considered it a privilege that the Carpathia and her crew were the means of picking up the Titanic's survivors, but that it was not their intention to make any claim in respect of salvage or life-saving or expenses.

ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

An Alsatian sculptor, Anton Nicolas, a resident of Boissy, near Metz, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude by the Imperial Court of Leipzig on a charge of espionage in the interest of the French Government. The trial was secret. The evidence given showed that Nicolas for years had been in the habit of picking acquaintance with soldiers at Metz with the object of procuring information. A soldier whom he is said to have approached with a view to obtaining plans of part of the fortifications denounced him. Three young Germans, two mechanics and a waiter, will be brought up for trial at Frankfortto-morrow on a charge of conspiring to sell military secrets to a French woman. Elsa Pfitzner, employed as a clerk at Posen, who is herself to come up for trial before the Imperial Court on July 1, also on a charge of espionage. Her case will be followed by that of Eilers, the American who was recently arrested as a spy.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Delivering judgment for £600 in favour of Mrs. Morine, the wife of Professor Morine, of McGill University, against Mr. Thomas Bequin, the editor of "La Croix," because the latter attacked the validity of the marriage contracted by the late Father Chiniquy, a former Roman Catholic priest, Judge Greenshields said:—"Counsel for the defendant put in issue the question of Mr. Lloyd George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, calling the descendants of lords in England robbers and the descendants of robbers and thieves. "If I were exercising my judicial function in England, and the then Chancellor of the Exchequer had published a statement that the descendent of a certain nobleman was a robber and a thief, I think that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would very soon find that a warrant for his arrest was in existence."

SEA POWER IN THE BALTIC.

The effect of Russia's gigantic new naval programme (£126,000,000 is to be spent in five years) on German naval policy is attracting widespread attention in the German Press. Count Reventlow, in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," says: "From a military standpoint the rise of such a colossal naval Power in the Baltic cannot, of course, be overlooked. From the German standpoint, however, it must be remembered that relations between the German and Russian Empires have been continuously good, and appear to be based on mutual confidence. It is, indeed, within the range of possibility that they will take a still more positive form in the future. The Russian Fleet is only in the first stages of its restoration; when it is completed, the international situation may be such that a Russia strong at sea will be useful and desirable for Germany. No matter what the future may bring forth, we shall, as before, allow anxiety over foreign naval expansion to be 'the traditional speciality of the English."

CZAR AND DUMA.

The Duma was prorogued on June 14. The Czar's speech on the occasion ran as follows: During the past five years I have followed with attention, the work of the Imperial Duma, and I will not conceal from you that some questions have not been handled in the manner which appeared to me desirable. I find that the debates have not always been of a quiet character, whereas work requires clam, above all. On the other hand, I am glad to be able to state that you have devoted much care and industry to the solution of those questions which are in my eyes of the greatest importance—namely the organisation of farming among the peasants, the insurance and care of working people's families, the education of the masses, and all matters touching the defence of the Fatherland. Yesterday's decision regarding the voting of very considerable sums for further naval construction gave me real pleasure. I wish you all a safe return home. I wish those who may return to the fourth Duma quiet and fruitful labours, by which they will contribute to my own pleasure and to the welfare of our beloved Russia.

"Au revoir, gentlemen."

SURGERY AT SEA IN A GALE.

What is probably a unique incident occurred on the fourth Australian voyage of the training-ship Mersey, which has just arrived at London—the carrying out of an operation for appendicitis during a gale at sea. This remarkable feat of surgery, in which the only expert concerned was the operator himself, was necessitated, by the acute illness of one of the cadets while the ship was rounding Cape Horn. It was a matter of life or death, so the surgeon, Dr. Shirvell, called a consultation and appointed the headmaster, Lieutenant Cross, to the office of anæsthetist, the first and second officers, Messrs. Spencer and Hardstaff, being selected as assistants to pass the bandages, and one of the cadets to hold the tray of sterilized instruments. During the operation Captain Corner's presence of mind prevented what must have proved a fatal issue. The boy holding the instrument tray suddenly fainted, and the captain just jumped in time to catch the tray and save the instruments. If they have fallen no doubt the accident would have cost the patient's life. The operation was a complete success, and the patient is rapidly recovering his former health and strength.

WOMEN AS PLUMBERS.

According to a statement by the president of the Master Builders' Association of New York, a school for women to learn the trades of plumbing, carpentering, building, &c., will be opened on Oct. 16, and already thirty-six women have joined. The school will have 150 pupils and a staff of six teachers, and already the promoters have obtained the £10,000 necessary to build the establishment and start the enterprise. The Master Builders' Association will take up the organisation. Eighty contractors in New York have been moved in the matter of the training of women for the trades mentioned by the receipt of numerous communications from women desirous of entering them. It was found on investigation that there was no way for women to fit themselves for the work of these supposedly masculine vocations in the United States and that the only other woman's trade school was in Berlin. The teachers in the new school for women here, while showing the rudiments of brick-laying, plastering, carpentry, steam fitting, steel construction and so forth to their fair pupils, will aim principally at teaching them how to employ others to do manual work, while they confine themselves to the necessary head-work. It is believed that the school will be very successful, with the result that others will spring up in the United States, and the few remaining trades formerly considered sacred to men will be subjected to a feminine invasion.

WOMEN MILLIONAIRES.

Miss Arbuckle, sister of the late John Arbuckle, a millionaire sugar and coffee king, is added to the list of women now administering some of America's greatest fortunes. She will control an estate worth £7,500,000, and her appointment as administrator incidentally saves the appointment of an official receiver and expenses of £70,000. Mr. Arbuckle died at the age of 74, without leaving a will, and his wife died in 1907. They had no children. Miss Arbuckle is 72 years of age, and was closely in touch with her brother's affairs during his life, and it is believed she will be able to carry out his ideas, not only in the conduct of the enormous business to which Mr. Arbuckle gave personal attention up to the time of his death, but she will also carry on the many philanthropies in which Mr. Arbuckle was deeply interested. Two other noteworthy women entrusted with the management of vast estates are Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of Wall Street's most thirfty financier, who controls £16,000,000, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who administers £28,000,000. Like Mrs. Sage and Mrs. Harriman, Miss Arbuckle lives quietly. She does not indulge in the numerous luxuries of modern living. She leads a more simple life than the average successful American tradesman, who requires several of the latest-fashioned motor-cars to minister to his pleasure. She is surrounded by three faithful old servants, and enjoys the occasional society of a little coterie of devoted friends. She gives her spare time to Church work, and to the charitable plans inaugurated by her brother, and in which she co-operated during his life.

JILTED AT 61.

An uncut bridal cake, nine years old, was an exhibit in a breach of promise case, the recriminations in which have been enlivening Brooklyn. The defendant was Mr. Samuel Myers, a man of eighty-three, and the plaintiff was Mrs. Charlotte Laws, a widow of sixty-one, who pleaded that her life had been "thwarted and blasteds" She sought dols. 30,000 (£6,000) damages. The defendant is the wealthy proprietor of a hotel at Rockaway Beach and the "million dollar" pier on which it stands. Mrs. Laws herself a prosperous estate agent, told the Court that she had been made happy for four years by the prospect of the marriage, but the defendant wrecked the pleasing outlook by wedding another woman—one even older than herself. Some two hundred letters figured in the case. The acquaintance seems to have ripened to a proposal on New Year's Day, 1903, when the widow stated. Mr. Myers, on visiting her, beheld an uncut cake on her table. "Keep it for our wedding!" she quoted him as saying, and, she added tearfully, that she had preserved it uncut ever since. Mr. Myers, bronzed and almost bald, submitted the familiar defence of being the would-be quarry of a sentimental and designing widow. The widow's counsel, producing a batch of theatre programmes as testimony of the pair's courtship, flaunted before the defendant, one of a play called "Leah the Forsaken, an act which aroused the octogenarian's deepest indignation. The jury decided this afternoon that the widow's blighted affections were not worth more than dols. 500) £100).

BOY WARRIORS IN TRIPOLI.

How even little children are helping the Arab allies of the Turks in their resistance to the Italians in Tripoli, is recounted by M. Georges Remond, the special correspondent of the "Illustration" with the Turks, in a fascinating description of the camp of Enver Bey, the Turkish commander-in-chief. Finding numbers of children in the camp at Ain-el-Mansur, Enver Bey, opened a school and also made arrangements for drilling the youngsters, who are all crazy about the war. At present there are more than 250 children in the camp schools. In the mornings they learn to read; in the afternoon they drill with ticks and sometimes with their fathers' rifles. During the fighting they act as messengers for the officers. It is wonderful, the correspondent says, to see them running about the lines. Some of the children are barely six years old. M. Remond saw these young warriors drawn up before Enver Bey's tent on the Sultan's birthday. Clad in shirts, trousers, and white turbans, and commanded by little sergeants and corporals of their own age, they presented an extremely good appearance. M. Remond gives a curious account of the death of Mr. J. Stuart Smallwood, the correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," who was killed some time ago. Mr. Smallwood, who was a convert to Mahomedanism, was known as the "Lieutenant Osman Effendi." He was madly courageous, and carried out all sorts of foolhardy pranks, such as making tea when under fire from the Italian guns. He appears to have been actually killed, the correspondent says, in attempting to photograph the Italian fortifications on behalf of the "Illustration."

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Key of the British Empire.

THE DIGNITY OF ENGLAND.

The comments of the Continental Press indicate the effect which must inevitably be produced by the decision to withdraw the remainder of the British battleships from Malta, writes the Naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The movement is regarded as an admission of weakness, and such an admission must react on diplomacy. This has always been regarded by our neighbours, it may be grudgingly, as the Middle Sea of the British Empire—the essential link in the communications between West and East and South.

The Mediterranean question has not been definitely settled yet; no decision was reached at the Malta conference. The matter has to be discussed by the Committee of Imperial Defence, of which the naval and military experts are members, and also by the Cabinet as a whole. The Admiralty will lay its case before these two bodies, and then the First Lord will make a full statement to the House of Commons early next month.

If Mr. Churchill is in a position to suggest—for a definite statement is hardly to be expected—that he has the support of the Naval War Staff, of the Sea Lords of the Admiralty, and of the Committee of Imperial Defence, then public opinion, were it to show a tendency to override the highest professional opinion, would be incurring grave risks.

At present, however, the question is an open one, and it is one that may advisedly be discussed in order that the vital importance of this change of naval policy may be comprehended and its influence on British interests—diplomatic, Imperial, and commericial—may be appreciated, and not least in the Dominions.

STRATEGY OF PEACE AND WAR.

Though the strategic centre in Europe has shifted from Southern to Northern waters, the Mediterranean remains the key to the Empire, and the base upon which British practice in the councils of Europe rests. However [illegible] predominance of the British fleets in the North Sea and the English Channel, the absence of an adequate battle force in the Middle Sea will unquestionably weaken the hand of the British diplomatist in the discussion of all those problems which the present war between Italy and Turkey is bringing once more into prominence. On this aspect of the matter, the striking article by "Diplomatist in "The Daily Telegraph" of Monday last shed considerable light.

There is a strategy of peace, and there is a strategy of war. The new dispositions belong to the former category. Not only is war not inevitable, but it is unlikely so lodge as we hold our present margin of superiority over the fleets of the Triple Alliance. The present tension may continue for years, and the question is whether during those years we shall abdicate our traditional position in those waters—admitting, in the eyes of Europe that we have abandoned the main artery of the Empire, connecting the Mother Country with India, and the outposts of the King's Dominions.

ADMIRALTY POLICY.

The policy of concentration is not one of massing every ship on one objective. It consists in the distribution of the Fleet so as to ensure the greatest number of strategical combinations which it is possible may be required.

This is the policy which the Admiralty have hitherto adopted, in view of the growth of German sea-power. The following statement reveals the distribution of British battleships in full commission in contrast with the battle forces of Germany and France:

	GREAT BRITAIN.			GERMANY.	FRANCE.
Home Ports.	Gibral'ter.	Malta.	N. Sea	Med'n Chnl.	
1900 8	—	10	8	6	6
1903 10	6	14	15	6	5
1905 16	8	8	16	6	6
1910 16	6	6	11	12	—
1-11 16	6	6	16	12	—
1912 25	4	—	17	12	—
Future 25	8	—	25a	18	—

a Germany, by leaving 12 older battleships temporarily unmanned, may send to sea at her selected moment 29 battleships fully manned.

As the German navy was expanded in the earlier years of the century, Gibraltar became the "pivot" of British naval defence, and it was the policy of the admiralty to hold in, and at the entrance to, the Mediterranean a force superior to any which it might have to encounter in the Midland Sea. This was the strategy of peace, with an eye to the strategy of war. Now the Gibraltar ships have been brought home and the Malta vessels moved to Gibraltar. This is an abandonment of the Mediterranean, in the opinion of the Continent.

A close concentration in the North Sea and English Channel is based on the assumption that in these waters and in these only is trouble probable. It ignores the possibility—hitherto recognised by the Admiralty—that the first sign of trouble may occur in the Near East, or in some Colonial sphere, and that the issue of peace or war in the North Sea may depend upon the timely assertion of British rights, in force, in waters far removed from the main strategical theatre—in the eastern end of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Egypt or even in the Persian Gulf.

There is no greater danger than a careless and ostentatious diffusion of strength in peace. Predominance in the main strategical theatre must be assured, but in the present grouping of the leading naval Powers this policy, if carried to excess, particularly if it involve the abandonment of the Mediterranean, may end to increase the forces which may be ranged against this country. Lord Charles Beresford, in his letter to "The Daily Telegraph," illustrated this peril effectively when he pointed out that "Italy is friendly to us, but Italy is a member of the Triple Alliance. Of all things, the withdrawal of British naval force from the Mediterranean is most likely to force her to take sides against us."

NELSON AND WITHDRAWAL.

For over two centuries—in all the changes in the groupings of the Powers of Europe—British policy has been based upon the maintenance of naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, and thus in later years, without embarking upon European entanglements or possessing a great Army we have held the balance of power on the Continent.

Once, and once only, have we abandoned our position in the Midland Sea. This was done in pursuit of war and not of peace strategy and the evacuation was temporary. England was confronted simultaneously by the fleets of the three great maritime nations of the world—France, Spain and Holland—the two latter country throwing in their lot with the "bigger battalions." At the critical phase before the battle of St. Vincent, Admiral Man, instead of rejoining Jervis—afterwards Lord St. Vincent—in the Mediterranean, as ordered withdrew with his squadron to England, leaving the Commander-in-Chief in a position of dangerous inferiority in the Mediterranean. Jervis decided to evacuate it, and he was justified by subsequent victory. But Nelson who once remarked that where I would take a penknife, Lord St. Vincent takes "a hatchet," considered the movement unnecessary and politically unwise. It certainly put new heart into Bonaparte, and depressed England's friends, and might have had disastrous results on the course of European history.

Writing to his wife, Nelson lamented the step of his Commander-in-Chief:

Much as I shall rejoice to see England, I lament our present orders in sackcloth and ashes, so dishonourable to the dignity of England.

Can there be any doubt what Nelson's judgment would be to-day?

The case against the withdrawal of the British battle force from the Mediterranean has been strengthened in the past hundred years owing to the growth of the Empire and its commerce.

The conditions have not been changed by the passing of the German Navy Act of this year. But they will change rapidly, and the question for the British people is whether they will make an effort to save "the dignity of England" by taking adequate measures while there is yet time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet slee, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 4.] [BOMBAY, JULY 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pius.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 1-4		3-16
do. Rentes ...	92 1-2		unchgd
9 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	64 1-8		unchgd
Silver in London Spot ...	28 3-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' notice...	28 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	Holiday.		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25 22 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 40		01
do. do. New York ..	Holiday.		
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight ..	2 11-16		1-16
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 5-16		3-16
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£ 40,040,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Public Deposits	...£21,460,000	Dec £ 2,300 000
Other Deposits	...£45,400,000	Inc £ 5,400,000
Government Securities	£14,000 000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£14,300,000	Inc. £1,200 ,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,900,000	Dec. £ 1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 41 p r cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm—Good business done
Futures	Steady
Manchester	Moderatively active at an advance
Total Sales	... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,2 0 »
Imports	... 3,000 »
Mid-americans	... 6·84 +20
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3-13 +1-3

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·65	6·63	6·55
+11	+11	+10
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
6·50	6·47	6·46
+10	+09	+10
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·46	6·46	6·47
+10	+09	+09

American markets closed for a holiday.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months—	....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	... 38 unchgd
Do. Months—	June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 38 3-8 unchgd
Do Months—June-July—London—Value.	
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ...	No sellers.
Do. Month — ...	... —
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...	No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do month ...	June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

SAFFLOWER—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 35 p.c ex-ship.	... Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	... 53 +1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal,	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 67 —1 1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 53 — 1
Do. Months—July-Aug	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.	
Linseed Calcutta...	... 62-3—1s 3d
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do Name of Port—Buyers—Easier.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ...	£ 7-3-6 unchgd
July-Aug.—Bull—Nominal—Quiet.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ...	... 11 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	... 4 8—4 4
	Aug.—Value—Quiet but steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 89 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	... d 7—9-16
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 71-16

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals	...12s 6d.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar O & F	
India (Double bags)	... 15 8 1-4—3-4 3 Value
Do. Months of Shipment	...June-Aug
Tone—Quiet. Very small business doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar O & F	
India ...	... Neglected.
Do Months of Shipments ...	.....
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...11 2-4 1 1-4d.
Months of Shipments	August—Sellers
Tone—Opened firm closed quiet.	
E & A & a Similar Crystal O & F	
India ...	... 16 9 +3 3-4d
Months of Shipments	... July-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing. Higher prices asked.	
Mauritius Crystals O & F Calcutta and Bombay	... Nominal
Month of Shipments	.....
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Firm. Good business doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [5TH JULY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
9 Boxes Bulns.	5,88,800	London	Chartered Bank
15 Boxes Sovs	11,25,000	Port Said	do
2 Boxes Bulns..	1,53,600	London	Mercantile Bank
12 Boxes Bulns	8,06,400	do	National Bank
25 Boxes Sovs	18,75,000	Alexandria	do
1 Box Sovs	60,000	London	Eastern Bank
1 Box Bulns ...	76,800	do	Indian Specie bank
15 Boxes Sovs...	11,25,000	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	23	28,856
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	26	31,340

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FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been a small enquiry for Demand at 1s. 4 1-16d. which rate has been available here and there. Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—	
T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. August.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...201 3-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The announcement of the New Loan of 3 crores has not had much effect on the market. Rates opened at 96 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the Settlement but have declined 1-8 for cash and 1-16 for account. A moderate business is reported, and closing prices are as under.

We quote :—	
Cash ...	Rs. 95 14 0
Settlement ...	,, 95 12 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 28 3-16 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 28 5-16. The New York market was closed yesterday for a holiday. The local market opened steady at 71 9-16 ex-duty for ready and 71 13-16 for the Settlement, and have remained unchanged during the day closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—	
English Bar Gold ...	... Rs. 23 15 6
Australian ,, ...	... ,, 23 15 6
Sovereigns ,, ...	... ,, 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready ...	... ,, 71 9 0
1st Settlement	... ,, 71 13 0
2nd Settlement	... ,, ...
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready ...	... ,, 80 15 0
1st Settlement	... ,, 81 3 0
2nd Settlement	... ,, ...

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 29,50 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 20,50 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers at these rates receiving 15 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 55.30 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 50 lakhs.
The steamer which left London on the 14th June and arrived to day with the mail of the 21st June brings £ 130,000 bar gold, £ 270,000 silver and £ 10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs. 17,50,000
Bombay	... ,, 7,0,000
Madras	... ,, 7,20,000
Total...	... ,, 31,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st June and comes with the mail of the 28th June brings £ 80,000 bar gold, £ 70,000 silver and £ 10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs. 12,30,000
Bombay	... ,, 6,10,000
Madras	... ,, 3,90,000
Total...	... ,, 22,30.000

The steamer which left London on the 28th June and comes with the mail of the 5th July brings £90,000 bar gold, £210,000 Silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs. 12,70,000
Bombay	... ,, 9,50,000
Madras	... ,, 9,10,000
Total...	... ,, 31,30,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	29 40,000	.....
Other Deposits	9,61,000	.....
Sundries	1,25,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	20,43,000
Other Authorized Securities	3,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	31,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	16,17,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	6,08,000
Bullion	.....	27,000
Balance with other Banks.	1,65,000	.....
Sundries	1,05,000	.....
Cash	45,55,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week.	14,42	35,027	— 20,606
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 4th July ...	2,412,324	2,382,135	+ 30,189
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	8,746	28,631	—19,885
China ...			
Japan ...	22,129	28,975	— 6,846
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	30,875	57,606	—26,731
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 4th July			
Europe ...	325,995	882,786	—556,791
China ...	33,629	16,510	+ 19,109
Japan ...	821,608	560,64	+260,960
Coast Ports ...	23,976	30,284	— 6,708
Total...	1,205,198	6,488,626	—283,430
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	12,305	5,822	+ 6,483
China ...			
Japan ...	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 29th June, 1912, 34,340 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 22nd June 1912—49,274 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	.....	272,716	400,340
Central India... ...	747	154,391	148,954
Barsee and Nagur ...	515	111,318	115,924
Berar	5,6	557,674	358,876
Central Provinces ...	169	357,870	149,508
Total Oomras ...	1,989	1,431,789	1,171,702
Dholleras	64	29,125	58,928
Broach	129	142,617	218,428
Compta and Dharwar.	6 353	194,164	205,292
Westerns	3,003	77,167	30,470
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	4 3	124,049	293,609
Bengals. (Baiputans)	2,150	88,389	129,766
Sind	155	92,499	62,369
Persian	5	4,762	3,428
American	181	204,886	6,522
Egyptian	.....	1,680	2,806
Other sorts	.....	9,857	585
Total ...	14,421	2,412,324	2,382,165

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 4th July, 1912	2,412,324
	2,712,324
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 4th July, 1912	1,205,198
	1,507,126
Less Afloat	12,305
	1,494,821
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	821,000
	673,821
Less Up-country by rail	84,120
	589,701
Less Estimated destroyed by fire ...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 5th July, 1912 ...	577,701
Difference since last week ...	—31,208

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The chief feature of the week has been the publication of the Agricultural Bureau Report to which we referred at length in our yesterday's issue. The general impression seems to be that the condition and acreage given in this report point to a crop of about 13 1-2 millions bales. In our view it is too early yet to form any opinion as to the ultimate out-turn. The market is very nervous on the question of supplies, and the manner in which the present season's huge crop has been absorbed, at comparatively high prices, shows clearly that the world's requirements of American cotton have increased beyond all expectations. A large crop is necessary in the coming season to bring about any substantial reduction in values, and until such a crop is an assured fact we shall see nervous markets with a tendency to advance on any unfavourable crop news. The American markets were closed yesterday, but in Liverpool a further advance was reported, the market closing firm. We are still of opinion that the rise has been too rapid, and anticipate some reaction unless weather reports are unfavourable.
The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct. ...	11·44	11·77	+33
,, Dec. ...	new position	11·37	new position
Spot ...	11·60	11·95	+35
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·64	11·94	+30
,, Dec. ...	new position	11·55	new position
Spot ...	12·1-8	12·7-16	+9-16
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug.	6·39	6·65	+26
,, Sept.-Oct. ...	6·31	6·55	+24
Spot ...	6·63	6·84	+21

In the local market we have had a quiet week with only small fluctuations in New Crop. Speculators have not been anxious to operate, and in many cases were awaiting receipt of the Bureau Report. Weather conditions have also affected the market, and though the rainfall has not been general it has been sufficiently distributed (except in the Bengal districts) to check any material advance. A moderate business has been done in "suttas" since the receipt of the Bureau report, and prices have advanced slightly, but the rise is by no means in proportion to the jump in prices at Home. Good Broach opens to-day as Rs. 305 and fully good Bengal at Rs. 257, the tone of the market being steady.
For ready cotton the enquiry continues only moderate. Prices have, however, kept quite steady, and in some cases particularly for Southern styles have shown a tendency to advance. There has been some demand by export houses but mills are still the best buyers. Bengals have moved rather more freely and cotton of this description at about Rs. 250 to Rs. 255 has been in demand. Khandesh and Oomras sorts have also been enquired for. Miraj has sold at about Rs. 300 and Bijapur at Rs. 268 to Rs. 270. Holders are not anxious to reduce stocks to any extent except at an advance on present prices.
The delivery for rain is from the Punjab and Bengal districts. Even for irrigated crops rain is urgently needed in these parts. The temperature continues abnormally high. Sowing is in progress in the Berars, Khandesa and Broach districts, as also in Kathiawar, but more rain will soon be required for the young plants. The rainfall during the week has been patchy, but as above stated has been sufficiently distributed to allay anxiety for the present; and with good rain during the next week or ten days the crop in most districts should get a fair start. For the Punjab and Bengal cotton crops the out-look at present, is discouraging.
LATER.
Slight fluctuations have occurred during the day good Broach advancing to Rs. 306 and closing at the opening rate. A moderate business has been done in "suttas."

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	305 Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat ,,		301 Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur	,,	293 ,, ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ,,		292 ,, ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... ,,		288-9 ,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ,,		271 ,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ,,		263 ,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... ,,		272 ,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ,,		257 ,, ,,

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	,,	293 July-Aug
Good H. G. Westerns	,,	263 ,,
Good M. G. Westerns ... ,,		271 ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000
Total Imports ...	... 7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·65	6·63	6·54	6·49
unchgd	unchgd	—01	—01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·46	6·44	6·45	6·45
—01	—02	—01	—01

Mar. Apl.
6·45
—01

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady during the past week with, however, little business doing. The following is reported:—
ANTWERP :—About 2,000 tons seeds, ready, at 19s. 6d. to 20s. Also 1,000 tons Ore at 21s. 6d.
HAMBURG :—600 tons seeds for ready shipment at 20s. 6d. and measurement at 21s.
LIVERPOOL MARSEILLES :—500 tons light seeds at 16s. 6d., ready shipment.
DUNKIRK :—1,000 tons Ore at 22s. 6d. for July shipment.
For ready there is little business doing, and the market for forward is quiet.

We quote:—

	JULY.	
ANTWERP	... 20s. 6d. Seeds,	21s. Cottonn
DUNKIRK	... 22s. ,,	22s. 6d. ,,
HAMBURG	... 22s. ,,	22s. 6d. ,,
L'POOL-M'SEILLES.	19s. 6d. ,,	20s. ,,
TRIESTE-VENICE...	22s. ,,	23s. ,,
HAVRE	... 22s. 6d. ,,	23s. 6d. ,,
HULL...	... 18s. Light seeds.	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market was quiet but steady during the early part of the week with small fluctuations for New Crop. The business passing has been comparatively small but the feeling remains in favour of higher prices later on. Receipts are moderate, and when shippers commence to fill their requirements for this month steadier markets may be looked for. The o me markets are dull at the moment and pri close easier.

We quote:—	
Ready	...Rs. 11 9 0 B.T.
September ...	... ,, 12 7 0 R.T.
April-May, 1913...	... ,, 11 5 0 ,,

RAPESEED :—
This market has also been quiet but steady and prices show little change on the week. At the close the tone of the market is quiet in sympathy with Home advices.

We quote :—	
Brown Delhi, Ap-May ...	Rs. 8 8 6 R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 8 15 0 ,,
,, Yellow ,, ...	Rs. 9 12 0 ,,

WHEAT :—
The market has remained steady with a fair business doing. There is little change to report in prices. A moderate business has been done in New Crop in the bazaar as weather reports are by no means favourable.

We quote :—	
Ready White Pissi 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 6 0 R.T.
White Delhi, August-Sept...	,, 5 9 3 ,,
White Delhi, Ap-May 1913	,, 5 10 6 ,,

POPPYSEED :—
As we anticipated the market is steadier under the influence of shipping requirements which are expected to be large this month. Prices have advanced and as receipts continue small a further rise is expected shortly.

We quote :—	
Ready	... Rs. 13 9 0 B. T.
Forward	... ,, 14 4 0 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
There is little or nothing doing in this market. Prices both for Old and New Crop are nominal,

We quote :—	
Ready Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 60 0 0

CASTORSEED :—
The market has ruled steady with business passing at current rates.

We quote :—	
Ready	... Rs. 7 11 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
This market is also steady and unchanged.

We quote :—	
Ready	...Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Stocks are almost exhausted. There is little or nothing doing and rates are nominal.

We quote :—	
Bold	...Rs. 53 0 0 nominal
Jan-Feb.	... ,, 48 0 0 ,,

MOWRASEED :—
The market is steady.

We quote :—	
Ready	...Rs. 7 5 0 B.T
Forward	... ,, 7 10 6 R.T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	14,421 bales.
Wheat	...	189,543 cwts.
Linseed	...	114,175 ,,
Rapeseed	...	55,734 ,,
Gingelyseed ...	...	3,734 ,,
Poppyseed	...	6,400 ,,
Groundnuts	...	2,219 ,,
Castorseed	...	23,507 ,,
Rice	...	2:, 89 ,,
Myrabolams... ...	...	12,611 ,,
Cottonseed	...	11,4:0 ,,
Mowrasee l	...	4,572 ,,
Gram	...	52,:40 ,,
Jowrar	...	20,388 ,,
Maize	...	128 ,,
Barley	...	15,247 ,,

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been quiet but steady and the business passing has been small. The enquiry has again run chiefly on 10's, though now and then some small sales of 12's, and 20's have been made. Owing to the advance in cotton the last day or two, spinners are inclined to be firm, and slightly better rates have been obtained, small lots of 10's changing hands at 7 7-32 annas.

	Bales.
Fortnightly sales from Shanghai	3,500
,, ,, Hongkong	3,500
Unsold stock at Shanghai	6,000
,, ,, Hongkong.....	9,000
Sold but uncleared ,, ...	19,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The general tone of the market is quiet and there is little demand for any style of goods. The unsatisfactory character of the monsoon, so far, is causing anxiety, and is checking the enquiry from the chief consuming markets up-country. No improvement can be anticipated until good general rain has fallen. The Home markets are firmer owing to the rise in cotton, and only distant deliveries are obtainable.
GREY GOODS:—The market is dull, but prices are keeping fairly steady.
WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet with little enquiry.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is very dull, and there is little doing.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market is steady but there is no demand at present. The absence of rain in country is causing anxiety and business is checked on account of unsatisfactory rains.
TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market remains quiet and prospects are not improving.
DHOTIES:—The market is dull with no demand. Only a small business can be done owing to the high prices asked at Home and the distant deliveries offered. Absence of rain here also affects the demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has been somewhat easier during the week which has affected our market, but not to any great extent. The market generally is very quiet here.

COAL MARKET.

There is little doing in the market and prices remain high and practically steady with a downward tendency in Indian qualities. Approximate quotations are:—

Pearl Duffrin ...	...	... Rs 21-8
Davison Hartley	...	... ,, 8-8
Hastings Hartley	...	... ,, 17-3
Cheheragara	...	... ,, 18-8
Jhenish	...	... ,, 16-8

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3 6 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1 0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 6 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair....	4 0 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 12 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 1 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 11 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 2 0
Shell 150° cases per case	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 8 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

		Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	,, 6 0 0
White Rose Brand...150°	American	,, 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	,, 4 12 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	,, 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	,, 4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	,, 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		,, 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		8 gallons. ,, 3 6 0
Camel Brand in tins 125°		2 tins. ,, 4 0 0

Strong and advancing.

SHARES.

The market is active and rates have kept steady during the week with a fair amount of business passing. Satisfactory reports of the monsoon from all parts are likely to put prices of mill shares still higher. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,770 C.D; Bank of India, after touching Rs. 85 1-2, have again improved to Rs. 67; Bank of Baroda shares are steady at Rs. 270; Credit Bank shares at Rs. 11 1-2; Bombay Merchants Bank shares have improved to Rs. 12; Indian Specie Bank ruled at and about Rs. 65; Central Bank of India shares are steady at Rs. 28; Central Co-operative Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 21; Eastern Bank shares have advanced to Rs. 87. In press companies, Indian Cotton are steady at Rs. 121 7-4. New Birar's at Rs. 555; Jubilees at Rs. 885; Volkart's at Rs. 750. In mill companies, Bombay Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 385; Bombay United are steady at Rs. 490; Century mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 295; Central Indias are steady at Rs. 2,155 for August delivery Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are steady at Rs. 1,430; Coorla Mill shares have been put through at Rs 630; Oreseen have declined to Rs. 98 3-4; Davids are steady at Rs 450; Emperor Edwards have changed hands at Rs. 517 1-2; Empress at Rs. 250; Edward Sassoon are quiet at Rs. 210; Fazulbhoys have ruled at and about Rs. 410; Finlay's at and about Rs. 344, 1-2; Jamsetjis are unchanged at Rs. 195; Kamoor's at Rs. 780; Laxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,440; Madhavji Dharamsee have advanced to Rs. 14; Manekjee Petit's to Rs. 2,725; New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 242 1-2; Phoenix are unchanged at Rs. 431 1-4; Sassoon Mill shares are steady at Rs. 830; Southern Mahrattas are quiet at Rs. 11 1-2; Standards have declined to Rs. 1,330; Swans are quiet at Rs. 240; Swadeshi are steady at Rs. 1,460. In miscellaneous companies, Bamankuas have declined, to Rs. 10; Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 94; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation at Rs.577 1-2; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company, Limited ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 164 X. D. and preference shares at Rs. 1-6 1-2; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 305 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 295; Central India Mining Company shares at Rs. 38; Phillip at Rs. 37 1-4 C. D; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have advanced to Rs. 805; Shivrajpurs are unchanged at Rs. 22 1-2; Tata Hydro E. P. S. Company Limited ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 655; and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 505; Tata Iron and Steel Company shares have fluctuated a great deal during the week, ordinary shares after touching Rs. 81; advanced to Rs. 91; and have closed at Rs.89; deferred shares after touching Rs. 166, advanced to Rs. 200; and have closed at Rs. 196 and a good lot of preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 180; Treasehers have changed hands at Rs. 487 1-2. In railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have been put through at Rs. 707 1-2; Amritsar Patti at Rs. 137; Tapty Valley at Rs. 535, Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 136; Central Provinces at Rs. 70 and Guzerat Railway at Rs. 93. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The net profit of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., for the past half year ending 30th June 1912 amounts to Rs. 15, 10-13 including the sum of Rs. 3,149-14-9 brought forward from the last year's account, which is available for disposal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The forty-fourth report of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, Limited, presented to the shareholders at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting held at Tokio, on 28th May, reads as follows :—
Gentlemen—The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the Company, and the profit and loss account for the half-year, ended March 31st, 1912.
The gross profits of the Company for the past half year amount to Yen 4, 16, 40,887, out of which there has been paid—Depreciation of the Company's vessels and property, Yen 9 7,8 .36; Insurance Fund, Yen 45,001. 430; Ships' Special Repair Fund, yen 67,4 .,090; Yen 1,95 3,9 7.776; leaving a balance of Yen 2,9 . 95 4.7.1 carrying yen 75', 44 326 brought forward from the last account. The Directors now propose that yen 08,0 6,000 be added to the reserve fund, making it to an amount of yen 25,57,.92 to the reserve for the annual depreciation of subsidiary, bringing it to yen 2,236, 9.45, and yen 50,0 0,000 to the fund, for the extension of services and improvement of the fleet, making toat amount to a total of yen 5,00,000,000; also that yen 70,25,000 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,00,000,000 The balance, yen 82,914, 422, will be carried forward to the next account.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., writes from Manchester, on 13th June, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to Last Friday	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,308,480	795,450
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	1,047,390	661,380
American cotton into sight ...	15,09 ,000	11,543,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	11,633,000	8,403,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	3,818,000	2,723,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	2,733,000	1,624,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	205,000	203,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	160,000	256,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	82,000	88,000

The "into sight" movement of American Cotton for the week ending the 7th inst was 41,000 bales, and last year for the cor

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

On Cup Day, the Ascot Meeting is at its zenith. The Royal procession wends its stately way from Windsor Castle to the course, and the smartest toilettes are seen in the enclosure. It was only in the first decade of the last century that the Ascot Meeting attained to the dignity of a Gold Cup, but since then, with very few eclipses, Cup Day has always easily held first place as the fashionable race day par excellence of the whole year. There was one memorable Cup Day in the 'forties of the last century, when the Tsar Nicholas of Russia was present, and the privilege few who were admitted into the Royal enclosure appeared wearing their Ribbons and Orders. The enclosure as it was then and as it is now would afford a very startling contrast. As late as the seventies and early eighties the enclosure lists were still kept comparatively small without being, as they were formerly, almost exclusively composed of the personal friends of the Sovereign and the immediate Court entourage. Nowadays the difficulty really consists in drawing the line anywhere. There is no particular reason why one person should be excluded more than another, except in the rare case of a name being expunged for some special cause from the Court lists.

The Royal procession was first instituted by the pageant-loving George IV. His predecessor, although a good sportsman, shrank from ostentation in any shape or form, and his arrival at the meeting was entirely without the pomp and circumstance with which the First Gentleman in Europe characteristically surrounded himself. William IV. took a very perfunctory interest in racing, and it was not until his successor, the girl-Queen, drove to Ascot, surrounded by her newly-formed Court, that the Royal procession again took on its former brilliance. The designation of "Royal" is better deserved by Ascot than by most other institutions on which it has been bestowed. The meeting owes its very existence to Anne, whose strong sporting proclivities are rather surprising in one of her indolent characters. But it was not until the Duke of Cumberland took it in hand that Ascot began to rank as an important racing fixture. George III. instituted the custom of attending the meeting with the whole of his vast family, a custom which has seldom been departed from by successive Sovereigns except during the years that followed the death of the Prince Consort. The procession has been itself shorn of some of its spectacular effects since the Master of the Buckhounds of Victorian times used to head it in his Garter, and wearing the golden "couples" of his office. The humanitarian has abolished the buckhounds, and Royalty in semi-State suffices for a democratic and utilitarian age. In the reign of Queen Victoria's immediate predecessor the Ascot procession used to present some features which have more happily been eliminated.

When Greville saw it, in 1832, there was "a great cortege," consisting of eight coaches, two phaetons, and a lot of led horses. The King headed the whole in a caleche with the Duke of Richmond. One of the phaetons was driven by the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, the other by his brother Frederick. "Pony sociables" brought up the rear. The popular reception of this show was much the reverse of enthusiastic. On another occasion all the Royal grooms got drank but one. And he, "the Gruncher" remarks, "got killed on the way back to Windsor." Still, it was fortunate that the casualties of that Royal procession were not more numerous.

The earliest "Ascot dress" on record—beyond the absolutely essential—dates from the first meeting, to which Miss Forester, one of the Maids of Honour, came on her palfrey, "dressed like a man," wearing "a long white riding coat, a full-flapped waistcoat, cocked hat, and powdered periwig."

Of the three "classic" races at Ascot, that for the Gold Cup holds the pride of place, qua seniority. The Gold Cup dates from 1807. The Royal Hunt Cup and the Gold Vase are of much later institution. For the big thing of the meeting, the increase in value of the Gold Cup has been slow. A hundred years ago it was put at a hundred guineas only, with a "rest in money" by subscription of twenty guineas each. The rise in value has been substantial, anyhow. It means now at least £3,500. It has seldom been won twice by the same horse. Touchstone achieved this feat in 1836-7, and The Emperor in 1844-5. What gave point to the latter's victory was that the Emperor of Russia was present, with Queen Victoria, on the occasion. It was then, by the way, that the future Nicholas of the Crimea "won the hearts of all the men," as Stockmar said, by the institution of a 500-guinea plate at Ascot. This was known as "The Emperor's Plate" till the time of the Crimean War. His Majesty offered to continue the endowment, but the committee decided to supply it from the race-fund.

A statue of Robert Burns is to be unveiled at Montrose on August 7 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. But why at Montrose, and why by Mr. Carnegie? To the former question the answer is that the poet, though born in Ayrshire, derived his origin from Kincardineshire, or the Mearne, where his family for centuries had been settled near Dunottar Castle, the keep of the Keiths, and that his kinsmen, who, like his father, spell their name Burnes or Burness, overflowed to the neighbouring Montrose, where, in fact, they still exist. Of these the most distinguished was Sir Alexander Burnes, who perished at Cabul in 1841, much as Cavagnari did a generation later. But now then as to the Carnegies. Well, the greatest magnate in the Montrose district is the Earl of Southesk, whose family name is the same as that of the Pittsburg millionaire, better known in his native country as the Laird of Skibo; and the Countess of Southesk has been taking a very special interest in the Burns' memorial at Montrose; so there you are. But there is no reason to suppose that Andrew himself—born at "Dumfaurline"—was related to the Carnegies of Southesk in the sense that Allan Ramsay claimed kinship with the "Laird Cockpen."

The Elephant and Castle, which Dr. Dixon, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, wishes to acquire and transform into a mission centre, has long been one of the principal landmarks of South London, but it is doubtful whether it is old enough to be the hostelry referred to in Twelfth Night when Antonio tells Sebastian:—

In the south suburbs, at the Elephant
It is best to lie.

Local tradition ascribes its sign to some supposed discovery of elephant bones upon the site of the inn, but of course the Elephant and Castle is the ancient crest of the Cutlers' Company. Curiously enough part of the site of the present Elephant and Castle was occupied as century ago by the House of God—the chapel where Joanna Southcott and her followers gathered. Its walls were covered with strange pictures by Joanna's disciple Carpenter, and there was kept the silver cradle prepared for the reception of the New Messiah, to whom the deluded woman asserted that she would give birth.

In the debate in the French Chamber on the danger arising from the numerical inferiority of the French army to that of Germany, M. Millerand argued that it would be "possible to utilise, very fully, for military purposes, the natives of the French African possessions"—Algeria and Morocco, for example. But that would be playing a very dangerous game indeed, a game which, in the case of the Turcos brought over to fight against the Germans in 1870, was declared by Sir Robert Morier to have being one of the greatest and ghastliest (moral) mistakes ever committed by the "Man of Destiny." We ourselves, with all our fault, have never committed the mistake of pitting non-Christian troops against Christian foes, the nearest approach to this being in 1878, when Disraeli, amid a great outcry, ordered to Malta from Bombay, eight native Indian regiments—horse, foot, and guns—in prospect of a war with Russia for the defence of Turkey, and Mohammedan Power. In 1867 Indian troops took part in our expedition to Abyssinia, in 1882 in our attack on Tel-el-Kebir, and in 1900 in our advance with the Allies on Peking; but we refrained from using them—as well as the Maoris, who were burning to get to the front—against the Boers.

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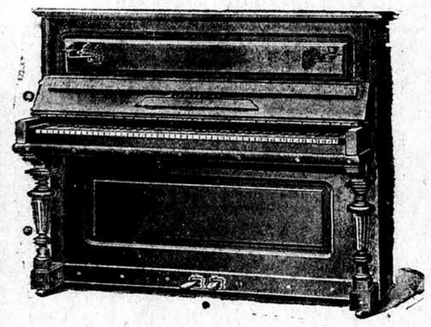

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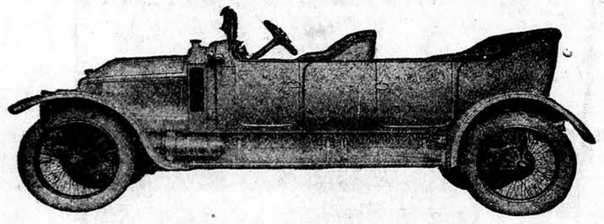

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